

U.K. Proposing That Hong Kong Elect More of Its Officials by 1997

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — Hong Kong has never been permitted an elected government by Britain, and until recently its residents left the running of the colony to British paternalism while they earned money.

"Hong Kong people by and large have been apathetic toward politics," said Stephen Cheong, a textile factory director who serves as an appointed legislative councillor. "We have in the past devoted all our energy to making a living and building up Hong Kong economically to what it is today."

On Wednesday, however, the British-run government here is expected to take a small but significant step toward granting the territory's 5.5 million residents a greater voice.

A green paper, as the British call draft legislation, will be issued proposing phased electoral changes to let Hong Kong's citizens choose more of their own officials prior to 1997, when China intends to reclaim sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has no elected government beyond its local district boards. Instead, the British governor appoints unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, more commonly known by the acronym UELCO. The appointees are heavily drawn from

Hong Kong's influential business leaders. Eleven of them sit on the Executive Council, an advisory cabinet, and 29 on the Legislative Council. Five members are appointed to both bodies.

The absence of elected representatives has left Hong Kong's inhabitants with no mechanism to have a say in the negotiations on their future that Britain and China are conducting in private.

Some younger educated people have come to view the creation of an indigenous political system as a way to ensure that their freedoms and living standards continue when Britain's lease expires.

The Beijing leadership has promised that Hong Kong can keep its own socio-economic system and way of life after July 1, 1997. But the people of Hong Kong — 2.5 million of whom fled the Communist regime on the mainland — remain nervous about its assurances.

"We have a very wide communications gap," said Allen Lee, another legislative councillor. "Umelco has been trying to close that gap, and I can tell you, we haven't been successful."

The advisory councils' difficulty in trying to express Hong Kong's concerns became embarrassingly clear in June when Sir Sze-yuen Chung, a respected businessman, and two other councillors went to Beijing to see Deng Xiaoping, China's leader.

Their explanation of Hong Kong's confidence problem was undercut by Mr. Deng's uncharacteristic rudeness. He accused his guests of being under the influence of colonialism and said they did not speak for the people of Hong Kong.

"This argument that we are not elected so we cannot represent their views is a real red herring," Lydia Dunn, one of the three councillors, said in retrospect. "As long as one is in contact with the people, anybody is able to reflect the worries and anxieties of Hong Kong. We never claimed to have representative status."

Indeed, the councils, which advise the British Governor and address public complaints, have greater independence than China's nominal parliament, the National People's Congress.

The electoral changes in the green paper will make little initial difference. It will reportedly propose that some or all council members be selected from the elected members of local district boards. The Legislative Council may eventually be presided over by an elected official.

But direct elections have evidently been ruled out, in part because the emergence of a Western political democracy could anger Beijing. China has suggested that Hong Kong residents should run Hong Kong, as long as they are, in Mr. Deng's words, "patriotic."

"I have a feeling that the Chinese are very uneasy about Hong Kong's move toward a more representative type of government," a council source said.

There is also little enthusiasm in Hong Kong for a plunge into representative government. The only established political factions are either staunchly pro-Taiwan or pro-Beijing. A fresh struggle between them could spark social unrest and drive away investment, removing China's grounds for not interfering in Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

For those who plan to move out, the prospect of democracy does not make much difference. "I don't know of a single Chinese executive of tertiary education or successful businessman who has not worked out plans to leave," a British businessman said. "The only people who say they won't leave are those who have no chance."

An unpublished survey found that 68 percent of the professional people polled in Hong Kong were considering leaving. The interest in confronting China with a working democratic system when it reasserts sovereignty in 15 years is stronger among younger businessmen, lawyers, teachers and other professionals who do not have enough money to finance a new life abroad.



The Democratic presidential candidates, Senator Gary Hart, left; Walter F. Mondale, center; and Jesse L. Jackson, shook hands Monday night after talks in San Francisco.

Mondale, Rivals Hold Unity Summit

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civil liberties and world peace in a second term.

Mr. Carter told delegates in a short speech that Mr. Reagan "has withdrawn" the United States from "the struggle for human rights" abroad and would leave "an economic crisis" behind after "the false glow of a temporary boom" the nation is now experiencing.

Earlier, Mr. Mondale brought Ms. Ferraro to the city for a roaring welcome from enthusiastic women supporters.

Another woman, Governor Martha Layne Collins of Kentucky, took over the gavel from Mr. Mondale at the convention's permanent chairman with a speech in which she said, "There is still a place in government for fairness and compassion."

Jackson Wins Black Support
The Democratic National Committee's Black Caucus shouted their approval of a resolution urging black delegates to vote for Mr. Jackson on the first ballot after he urged them to do so as a matter of "conscience" and "conviction."

The nonbinding resolution was seen as a mostly symbolic action to express support for Mr. Jackson's candidacy. Although more than 400 of the 711 black delegates are committed to Mr. Mondale, the resolution was not expected to shift enough votes to deny him the nomination on the first ballot.

Mr. Jackson, speaking to the

meeting just one day after his unity meeting with Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart, asked the delegates, "How are you going to explain it to your grandchildren, when the roll was called, 'Where were you?'"

Mr. Jackson, greeted by a tumultuous reception and cries of "Win, Jesse, Win," said: "Fundamentally, we are together. You can still vote your conscience, conviction and candidate on the first ballot."

Mr. Hart, who also addressed the black delegates, was greeted with polite applause when he urged them to support him as the man with the best chance of defeating Mr. Reagan in November.

But the gathering erupted in boos and shouts of "Where's Mondale?" when it was announced that the apparent presidential nominee, would not address the caucus.

Earlier Tuesday, in an unmistakable reference to Mondale, Mr. Hart had argued that the convention should not "hand out this nomination like a gold watch for being a good loyal Democrat."

Negotiations on Platform
As the convention prepared to take up the 35,000-word party platform Tuesday, a lively floor debate seemed likely over at least two of Mr. Jackson's proposals. The AP reported. One calls for large cuts in defense spending and the other proposes the elimination of runoff primaries that are common in the South.

Mondale aides reportedly were close to reaching agreement on Mr. Jackson's other two proposed

plans — one calling for stronger affirmative action programs and another stating that a Democratic president would not make "first use" of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mondale's forces reportedly were close to accepting a compromise version of Mr. Hart's plank that would set restrictions on the use of U.S. forces overseas.

Negotiations continued in an effort to settle as many differences in the party's official policy statement as possible off the convention floor.

All three candidates indicated they wished to avert the kind of bitter floor battle over a platform that marked the 1980 convention, when supporters of President Carter clashed repeatedly with delegates loyal to Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

The remaining differences among the three candidates are largely symbolic because the platform already incorporates numerous contributions from Mr. Hart's "new ideas" campaign and Mr. Jackson's "new directions" agenda, as well as Mr. Mondale's proposals.

Democrats Unveil Tactics Of Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

sharp counterattack and had to backtrack.

But with Ms. Ferraro on the ticket and the themes struck by Governor Cuomo, the Mondale strategists are quickly setting out to combat one of Mr. Reagan's particular strengths in 1980, weaving away from the Democratic Party a large swing group of blue-collar voters.

In this effort, Mr. Reagan has made effective use of themes of patriotism, family and neighborhood ties, religious faith, and the American work ethic. Those were common themes in Governor Cuomo's keynote address Monday night just as they were in Ms. Ferraro's first public comments as a prospective nominee Thursday.

Although some Southern leaders of the party have been wary about Ms. Ferraro's appeal in the South, Jimmy Knight, the Alabama party chairman, suggested that her immigrant-family background and Ho Chi Minh-type of life story would be a boon to the Mondale ticket in his state, especially in countering Mr. Reagan's appeal to working people.

Thematically, the opening night texts of both Governor Cuomo and former President Carter signaled that the Democrats intend to try to undercut the political wave the president has been riding on the basis of the current economic recovery. "We are now experiencing the false glow of a temporary boom, financed by a policy of 'borrow and borrow, spend and spend,'" Mr. Carter said, in a deliberate takeoff on Mr. Reagan's repeated attacks on Democrats for policies of "tax and tax, spend and spend."

Mr. Cuomo's central theme was a graphic, emotional, down-to-earth challenge to Mr. Reagan's contention that the Republican economic recovery had helped make the United States "a shining city on the hill." Its resounding refrain was his charge that the current recovery was false and illusory and that the Reagan White House lacked compassion for the poor, the unemployed — the weaker members of "the American family."

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Soviet Truck to Return to Moscow

GENEVA (AP) — Nine tons of what Soviet officials claim to be diplomatic baggage sent to the Soviet mission here will be returned to Moscow unopened after the mission declined to supply a detailed inventory and permit possible inspection, Swiss officials said Tuesday.

The decision, announced in a Soviet note, ended a weeklong tug-of-war over the mysterious shipment aboard a sealed Soviet tractor-trailer parked on mission grounds since last Wednesday.

The truck was sealed by Swiss customs authorities at the border after Soviet officials accompanying it refused to declare its contents and allow inspection. The Swiss said diplomatic baggage includes only documents and related equipment, such as enciphering machines.

Pole Jailed Despite Amnesty Plans

WARSAW (UPI) — A court sentenced the brother of an underground Solidarity leader Tuesday to 18 months in prison for leading an anti-state demonstration. Earlier in the day the government had announced plans for an amnesty for political prisoners.

Bogdan Bujak, a former Solidarity member and elder brother of Zbigniew Bujak, was found guilty of leading an illegal demonstration in Warsaw last December.

Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, announced Tuesday that amnesty would be granted to political prisoners to mark the 40th anniversary Sunday of Communist rule. He said 660 political prisoners are being held, but declined to say which of them would be included in the amnesty.

Witness Says Galman Was Disarmed

MANILA (AP) — The only civilian who claims to have witnessed the shooting of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., said Tuesday that a soldier disarmed Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin, just before other soldiers shot and killed Mr. Galman.

Augusto Floresca, a businessman, testified before a fact-finding board that reopened its hearings for the second time in as many weeks. It formally ended public sessions last month.

Mr. Floresca testified that he saw Mr. Galman kill Mr. Aquino. Two lawyers' groups concluded last week that other evidence indicates that Mr. Galman was not the killer and that Mr. Aquino must have been shot by one of his military escorts.

Bonn Resumes Its Aid to El Salvador

BONN (WP) — West Germany announced Tuesday during a visit of President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador that it would lift a five-year ban on aid to the Central American nation and would provide \$18 million in financial and technical assistance to Mr. Duarte's six-week-old government.

West German officials said Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic administration decided to resume development aid to El Salvador because civilian murders carried out by rightist death squads have dwindled since Mr. Duarte's election.

A spokesman for the Economic Development Ministry said \$4.6 million of the aid package was new assistance. The balance was previously approved aid that was frozen in 1979 by the former Social Democratic government to protest human rights violations.

Thatcher to Appeal Court Ruling

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Tuesday her government would appeal a court ruling that threw out her ban on trade unions at the intelligence-gathering center at Cheltenham.

Saying the ruling had "substantial implications for national security," Mrs. Thatcher told a stormy session of the House of Commons that the appeal would be filed later in the day. On Monday, a High Court judge said the ban was unlawful because the workers were not consulted beforehand.

Neil Kinnock, leader of the opposition Labor Party, said the prime minister had been "found guilty of breaking the law." He demanded that she apologize "to loyal civil servants for insulting their integrity."

Soviet Launches Manned Spaceship

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union launched the spaceship Soyuz T-12 on Tuesday night with three cosmonauts aboard, Tass said.

Its mission includes a linkup with the Salyut-7 space station, which has been in orbit since Feb. 9, the official news agency said.

On board the T-12 were Commander Vladimir Dzhanibekov, Flight Engineer Svetlana Savitskaya and a researcher, Igor Volk, it said. They will conduct experiments in conjunction with the three crew members of Salyut-7.

Editor Says 'Moonies' Control Paper

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The former editor and publisher of The Washington Times, who was removed from his job last week, said Tuesday that the top leaders of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church Movement have taken direct control of the daily newspaper.

"The Washington Times has become a 'Moonie newspaper,'" James Whelan said at a press conference. He said that despite earlier promises of independence, he was advised last week by Bo Hi Pak, president of the company that owns The Times, that "publishing power and responsibility had been passed to the owners who would now exercise ultimate authority for the publishing functions of The Washington Times."

Officials of the newspaper called a separate news conference for a few hours later to rebut Mr. Whelan's charges.

McFarlane Doubts Soviet-Kuwait Deal

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Kuwait has not bought a major arms package from the Soviet Union but may seek one from the West, Robert C. McFarlane, the White House national security adviser, said Tuesday.

Despite reports from Moscow and the Gulf last week of such a deal, Mr. McFarlane told the U.S. Chamber of Commerce there was evidence that Kuwait was trying to avoid purchasing arms from Moscow and that it would prefer buying from the West, although not necessarily from the United States.

But he expressed concern that a big arms package for Kuwait, including small arms and missiles, would be easy prey for terrorists. He urged Kuwait to continue its reliance on Saudi Arabia's air defenses which are supplemented by American planes equipped with airborne warning and control systems (AWACS).

For the Record

Seven anti-nuclear activists, including Elizabeth McAlister, a former nun married to Philip Berrigan, a former priest and Vietnam War protester, were sentenced Monday in Syracuse, New York, to two to three years in jail for hammering and splashing blood on a B-52 bomber last November. (UPI)

President Ronald Reagan signed legislation Tuesday denying a portion of federal highway aid to states that refuse to raise their drinking age to 21. He said his action represented "the will of the American people." (AP)

The Bonn government acted unconstitutionally in withholding corporate tax records from a parliamentary commission investigating West Germany's political bribery case, the supreme court ruled Tuesday. (UPI)

Yugoslav courts have sentenced seven ethnic Albanians to jail terms of three to 12 years for anti-state activity, newspapers reported Tuesday. (Reuters)

Two brothers tunneled under the heavily guarded East German frontier and surfaced in Bavaria early Tuesday, border police said. (Reuters)

Fifty Moroccan soldiers were killed in eight Polisario guerrilla attacks in the Western Sahara last week, according to an insurgent communiqué quoted Tuesday by the official Algerian news agency APS. (Reuters)

Strict anti-pollution restrictions were imposed Tuesday in Athens as dense smog shrouded the Parthenon and temperatures soared to more than 100 degrees Fahrenheit (40 centigrade). (AP)

Nicaraguan Party Names Candidates

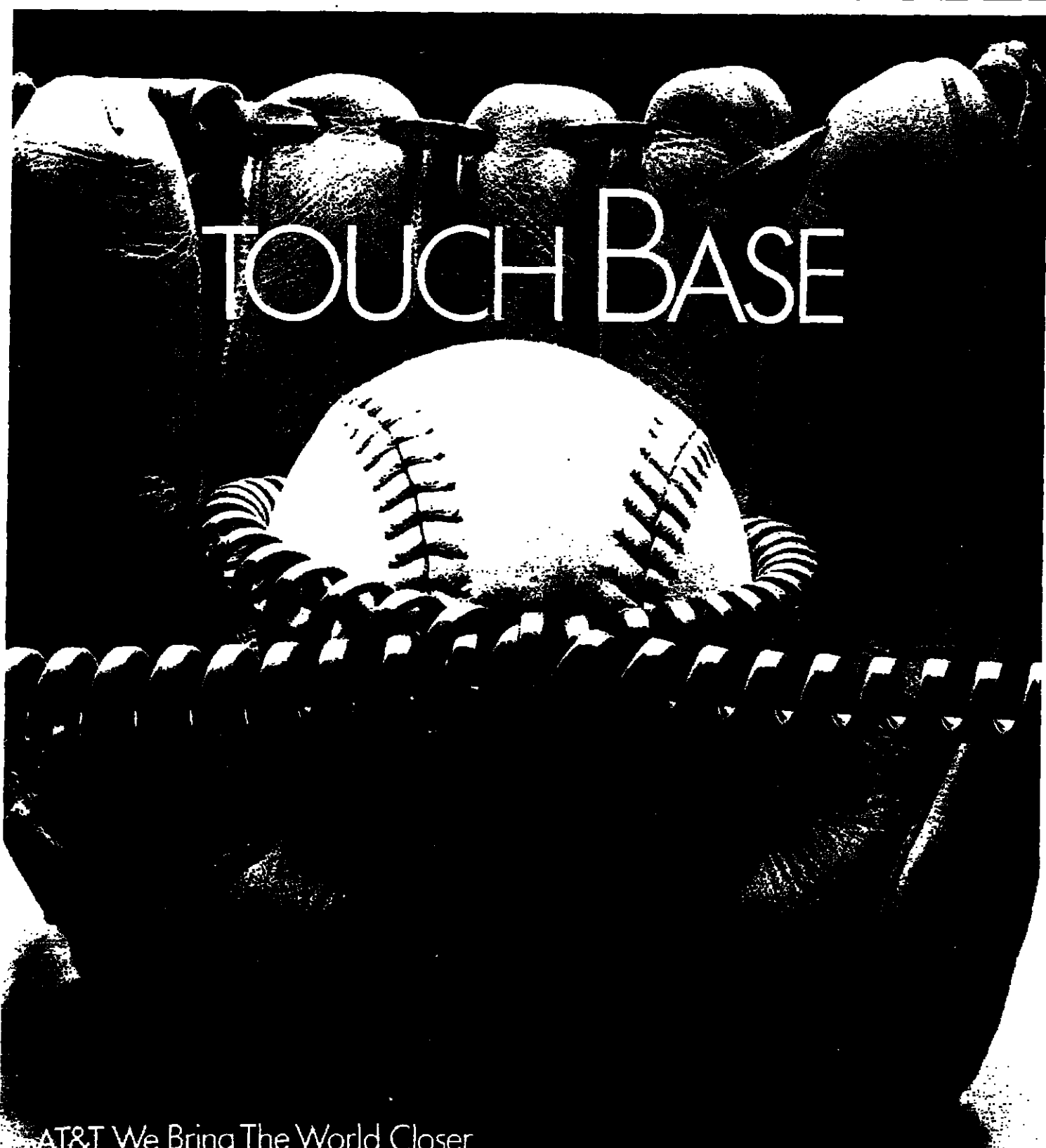
The Associated Press

MANAGUA — The Social Christian Party has named its candidates for president and vice president but said they will not register until the Sandinist government guarantees the Nov. 4 elections will be "truly free and honest."

Luis Vega Miranda, party secretary, said Monday the party has nominated Adán Fleites, 39, for president and Magdalena de Rodríguez, 50, for vice president. Both were actively opposed to pro-American President Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the leftist Sandinists in 1979.

"However, [the party] decided that our candidates will not register until the Sandinist government guarantees the elections will be truly free and honest," Mr. Vega Miranda said.

The Social Christians, like the nation's other opposition parties, have said they will not participate in the elections unless the government lifts the state of emergency imposed in March 1982, which includes press censorship and restrictions on political rallies.



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Some Ex-Carter Aides Enjoying a New Status In Mondale Campaign

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — For the young men and women who took the fall with Jimmy Carter in the 1980 election, the events of the past few days have brought a feeling they are now accepted, if not vindicated.

The resurrection of Bert Lance, who was named general chairman of Walter F. Mondale's campaign, and the convention activity of other former Carter aides has been just one source of satisfaction.

The Lance appointment created turmoil in the Democratic Party and the Mondale camp. And as they watch the Mondale people bear the criticism they once shouldered, they remember how some senior aides of Mr. Mondale, then the vice president, had spoken disparagingly to reporters about the political amateurism of the "Georgians."

[On Monday night, Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, were greeted with a two-minute standing ovation before the former president spoke at the Moscone Convention Center, United Press International reported.]

Representative Morris K. Udall, of Arizona, who ran against Mr. Carter for the presidential nomination in 1976, introduced him with the declaration: "This president is back with his Democratic family."

Mr. Carter opened his speech with a play on the line, "There you go again," that Ronald Reagan had used in their 1980 presidential debate.

"Here I go again," he said. "And I'm still talking about the same things: about economic and military security; about peace backed by American defense forces but derived from diplomacy and statesmanship; about simple human justice and basic human rights."

"The struggle for human rights — at home and abroad — is far from over. But our government, I am sorry to say, has withdrawn from this battle in recent years," he said.

"The current administration strongly opposes communism, and so do we. But sometimes they seem to forget why we Americans oppose communism — not because it is Russian but because it is a tyranny that oppresses human beings."

"Support for oppressive dictators around the globe does not enhance American ideals or our long-term interests. Nor can American support for death squads bring democracy."

Mr. Carter also criticized the Reagan administration as an opponent of equal rights for "our wives, sisters and daughters" and praised Mr. Mondale's selection of Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro as his running mate.

Earlier, Mr. Carter indicated he felt that Mr. Lance, an old friend, was treated poorly and that the Mondale camp had made a mistake in deciding to keep Charles T. Manatt as national party chairman.

"I don't think the way it happened was good," Mr. Carter said Monday. "The timing was obviously bad. I think we've got a good team now."

Privately, some of the Carter aides are appalled at the handling of the Lance appointment and at Mr. Mondale's decision to reverse himself and keep Mr. Manatt as chairman after plans to remove him angered some among party leaders.

They say the timing and handling of the affair might have undermined Mr. Lance's effectiveness in the campaign.

Most of the Carter people have no official role at the convention or in the Mondale campaign. They have other careers now, as lawyers, consultants and public relations people.

Mr. Lance's sudden re-emergence comes seven years after he resigned as Mr. Carter's budget director. After being acquitted of federal charges of banking fraud, Mr. Lance resumed political life and used his position as Democratic chairman in Georgia to establish himself as a leader of Southern Democrats.

Monday morning, while Mr. Carter was rehearsing his speech, Mr. Lance and two aides were headed for a private breakfast with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

Mr. Lance has quickly assembled a staff of Georgians to help him in his new role. At his side almost constantly is Terrence B. Adamson, an Atlanta lawyer who served as chief justice department aide to Griffin B. Bell when Mr. Bell was attorney general.



Jimmy Carter waves to delegates at the Democratic convention, where he and his wife received a standing ovation.

Also working for Mr. Lance during the convention are Phil Wise, who was Carter's appointments secretary, and Paul Costello, the press secretary to Governor Richard F. Celeste of Ohio and a former press aide to Mrs. Carter. Another member of the Lance inner circle is Hubert Harris, who was a Lance assistant at the Office of Management and Budget.

Also in town are Stuart E. Eizenstat, who was Mr. Carter's advisor on domestic issues, and David Rubenstein, a former top deputy at the White House. Both are Washington lawyers.

Jody Powell, the former White House press secretary who now writes a syndicated column and is a commentator on television, is here as a working reporter.

This Year, Kennedy Shies From Limelight

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SAN FRANCISCO — There is no formal notice in the Democratic National Convention's endless array of ceremonies, but this particular gathering marks at least an interruption in the Kennedy era of Democratic politics. Senator Edward M. Kennedy is to introduce Walter F. Mondale to the convention Thursday night, but the hall is not suffused with the party's once-renewed fascination with the Massachusetts Democrat.

He declined delegate and "super-delegate" status this year. He is clearly shying from the San Francisco limelight, but not in the strategic fashion of past political intrigues in which his shadow fell across entire conventions. His aides say he has his eye on post-convention activities, particularly on trying to ease hard feelings between the party's black and Jewish constituencies.

A Kennedy aide said that the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson had suggested such a role to the senator, who was then advised by Jewish leaders to try an approach to mediation that would be more an "open dialogue" among leaders in both groups than a private effort solely in behalf of Mr. Jackson. (NYT)

He was an "accidental president," a plain man who beat the longest of odds to win election in 1948.

This was Harry S. Truman, to whom Democrats paid tribute Monday night in a 10-minute motion picture shown at the convention. Truman was depicted as a fighter who led a divided and discouraged Democratic Party to victory in 1948 against a strong, richer, overconfident Republican Party

led by Thomas E. Dewey, who was reported to be leading Truman by 25 points in the opinion polls.

Mr. Mondale, a former vice president, was not mentioned in the film. But its producer, William Connell, said he intended the picture to draw a parallel between

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

1948 and 1984, when he said many pundits and pollsters had already counted Mr. Mondale out of the race with President Ronald Reagan, even before he has the Democratic nomination.

The film opened with Truman's famous parody of the radio commentator H.V. Kaltenborn, declaring that Truman had all but been defeated by Mr. Dewey. It included the equally famous photograph of Truman holding up a copy of The Chicago Tribune that declared: "Dewey Defeats Truman." (NYT)

Thirty thousand people jammed a pier larger than the convention hall Monday for a San Francisco night to remember — of crispy tacos, the booming beat of the "Jefferson Starship" and an unending crush of bodies.

The gala, hosted by the speaker of the California State Assembly, Willie Brown, was bigger than the convention itself and so crowded that near panic set in as guests pushed through an exhibit of San Francisco's top tourist attractions.

Captain Larry Gray of the San Francisco police said Mr. Brown had invited 10,000 guests, including all 5,246 Democratic delegates. "But I think two or three got in on every ticket and I would estimate the crowd at 30,000."

The 50-year-old speaker, often called the second-most-powerful man in California, had urged the Democrats — who have already been feted at well over 100 parties — not to miss his bash. It was called "Oh What A Night!"

Ten California trade organizations and businesses contributed \$216,000 in cash, food, drinks and other materials. (AP)

Senator John Glenn of Ohio, a former aspirant in the presidential race, might have been center stage at the convention. But when the opening gavel sounded, he was sitting in a hotel suite overlooking the flag-bedecked Moscone Center and talking about "what might have been."

Senator Glenn wasn't exactly snubbed, but neither was a path beaten to his door by decision-makers planning the convention. He will probably reject a last-minute invitation to address the delegates and may abstain from voting Wednesday on the convention's presidential ballot.

Mr. Glenn said he is still uncommitted in the nomination race and may not cast a ballot because "I don't think it is required in my case."

"After the convention, there is going to be a lot of healing that is going to have to take place between the factions of the party. I perhaps could play a very valid role as long as I remain uncommitted," he added.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson of Newark, New Jersey, has found this convention a measure of how American politics has come to bristle with bodyguards. Twelve years ago, at his first party convention,

he recalled that his own bodyguard had easily obtained credentials and access to the floor as only one of a few mayoral or gubernatorial security agents.

This year, Mayor Gibson said, he was told he was one of 3,000 applicants for credentials for bodyguards, and disarmament was the rigid floor policy. (NYT)

Supporters of Senator Gary Hart began sporting red dots on their shoes Tuesday at the convention, to symbolize what one said was Mr. Mondale's propensity to "shoot himself in the foot."

Michael Mervis, a delegate from Milwaukee, began distributing the dots in an attempt to rally Hart backers seeking to prevent Mr. Mondale's nomination.

Mr. Mervis said he purchased 3,000 peel-back dots at a stationery store.

"The guy said, 'Geez, that's a lot of dots. What're you going to do with them?'" Mr. Mervis told fellow Hart backers.

"I said, 'We're going to put them on our shoes.'" Mr. Mervis said. "I heard there would be some kooks in town for the convention."

"The red dots are crazy, but it's something," Mr. Mervis said. He said he spent \$32 for the dots. (AP)

Among events that were scheduled for Tuesday at the convention: Adoption of the platform report, platform presentations by numerous officials, an address by the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., and an address by Mr. Jackson. Charlie Pride was to sing the National Anthem and "America the Beautiful." (AP)

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Jackson Joins Protesters After 84 Are Arrested

The Associated Press
SAN FRANCISCO — About 15,000 demonstrators joined the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in chanting "Give peace a chance" outside the Democratic National Convention, hours after police arrested 84 anti-nuclear protesters for blocking a downtown street.

Mr. Jackson, in a scene reminiscent of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination this year, led the crowd Monday night in shouts that echoed off the walls of Moscone Center, where Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York was addressing convention delegates.

"We must declare the Western Hemisphere to be a war-free zone," Mr. Jackson told the crowd. "If we have the strength of our own convictions, we can stop killing abroad and start healing at home. I will not be silenced as long as there is injustice in this world."

The 84 persons arrested earlier in the day had been lying on the pavement to block entrances to two buildings in San Francisco's financial district near the convention site.

They were held on \$2,500 bond each for investigation of felony conspiracy to block traffic, police said.

The demonstrators were members of the so-called "War Chest Tour," an arm of the anti-nuclear Livermore Action Group. The group regularly demonstrates at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, a government-financed facility southeast of San Francisco where

nuclear weapons research is conducted.

Two demonstrators were treated at hospitals for cuts and scrapes and one for fainting.

The rally was organized by a coalition called Vote Peace in '84, which supports a freeze on nuclear arms, opposes U.S. military intervention abroad and seeks more government spending for jobs and social programs.

George S. McGovern, a former U.S. senator from South Dakota and an unsuccessful Democratic presidential candidate, also briefly addressed the crowd, criticizing the policies of President Ronald Reagan.

"We have to replace Reagan's intervention policies with negotiation, get talks started with the Soviets and freeze nuclear weapons production," he said later.

■ Jackson Meets Sakharov Kin

Mr. Jackson met in his hotel suite for 40 minutes Monday with Tatyana Yankelovitch, stepdaughter of the Soviet dissident, Andrei D. Sakharov, and said later that he has been invited to the Soviet Union, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Mr. Jackson declined to say who had invited him, but said the meeting reinforced his desire to acquire a visa to visit the Soviet Union to try to negotiate an end to the internal exile of Mr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bomber.

He said he would announce details of the invitation this week.



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The Democratic Track

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, a Democrat, has summoned his party to unite the nation, the family of America, and not a minute too soon. In the last couple of days, Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro had been threatening to fumble away their time of triumph in endless distractions.

Let Ms. Ferraro be as disgusted as she wishes by the coldness of President Reagan's social policies. Attacking him for religious hypocrisy detracted from her cause. Though she now sounds properly chastened, she was momentarily looking hollower than thou, clumsy. Clumsy, meanwhile, would be a kind verdict for her running mate's recent activities. Why would a candidate who has been at pains to stand apart from Jimmy Carter go out of his way to put himself in the hands of Bert Lance, not the most inspired Carter appointment?

And why, in the process, go out of his way to dump Charles Manatt as head of the Democratic National Committee?

Blunders both. With a whack, they abruptly chopped down the surprise and sense of political sure-footedness that followed Mr. Mondale's choice of a woman as running mate.

For all the outrage and astonishment it provoked, the Lance choice was not empty-headed. Professional politicians, black and white, affirm that Mr. Lance brings real strength to the campaign. Southerners know him as someone they can talk to. And Mr. Mondale owes him: After losing New Hampshire to Gary Hart, his candidacy might well have perished without Mr. Lance's efforts in the South. And Mr. Lance has been a patient, effective channel to Jesse Jackson.

Yet the astonishment survives. Mr. Lance was driven out as Mr. Carter's budget director by investigations of his banking activities. Yes, he was acquitted of most criminal charges and a jury could not decide whether he had filed false statements with his bank. But even granting the desirability of appointing a Southern party chief, was there no one available who is known regularly to turn square corners?

Mr. Mondale's rapid reversal and decision to keep Mr. Manatt is less troubling. He may pay a price in seeming indecision but there was no matter of principle here. How long the Lance decision hangs depends in part on how well the convention can focus the Democrats on their opponents rather than themselves.

"Our family... the whole family intact." In the Democrats' keynote speech, Mr. Cuomo echoed his own inaugural address as governor last year. More dramatically, he echoed the Kerrier commission's 1968 warning about America turning into separate societies.

The Republicans, he argued, are willing to "cut this nation in half, into those temporarily better off and those worse off than before, and call it recovery." Mr. Cuomo called for nuclear arms control, for attention to the rights of minorities, labor, the individual. But most of all, he summoned Democrats to the cause of fairness, denouncing President Reagan's adherence to survival of the fittest.

The power of that theme to unify the country in the general election campaign remains to be seen. For the moment, the Democrats will be gratified if it unifies their party.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Sandinists' Promise

At a meeting Wednesday of OAS ambassadors, the United States will be reminding its neighbors that Nicaragua still owes them a tremendous debt. It was incurred five years ago when the Organization of American States removed the legitimacy of a sitting member government, that of Anastasio Somoza, giving the Sandinists rebels a priceless boon.

It was, however, a boon with a condition attached: The Sandinists were expected to create "a truly democratic government." They accepted that condition. While "the solution to Nicaragua's serious problem is the exclusive competence of the Nicaraguan people," they told the OAS, "hemispheric solidarity, essential for this plan to take hold, will be accorded in fulfillment of the [OAS] resolution."

So where is that "truly democratic government"? The Sandinists have a collection of excuses to offer for their shortfall. The fact is that the Marxist core of the Nicaraguan revolution has taken power to itself to the extent that its straitened circumstances have permitted. Only, it seems, under foreign advice and pressure has it left a limited opening for the pluralistic elements it promised to respect when it seized power. So far, these elements are being denied the chance to wage a fair fight in the elections that the Sandinist rulers fi-

nally, and grudgingly, scheduled for Nov. 4. The struggle of the Nicaraguan guerrillas is now in the forefront of hemispheric attention. Note, however, that the principal reason most of those guerrillas went into the field was that they could see the Sandinists defaulting on the obligations they undertook to the OAS. Just as the Somoza limited open legal challenge by peaceful means, so have the Sandinists. In both cases, armed opposition resulted.

One understands why the Managua government, like any other, resists armed attack. Resisting political challenge — resisting precisely the sort of political challenge it promised to allow — is very different. But the Sandinists are squeezing the legal opposition within Nicaragua and, unlike the Salvadoran government, barring the door to any political role by the armed opposition, even though that opposition insists it is ready to lay down arms.

Those with misgivings about U.S. support of the Nicaraguan insurgents ought to have none about U.S. support of a Nicaraguan democratic process. On the contrary, those in the Western hemisphere and in Europe who criticize U.S. sponsorship of the "contras" should lead the parade of those demanding that the Sandinists honor their word to the OAS.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

Disillusionment in Honduras

As if the Reagan administration did not have enough trouble in Central America already with a hostile government in Nicaragua and a civil war in El Salvador, now the anti-Communist stance that it has taken in the region is being undermined by an erstwhile ally — Honduras.

For the last two years the Honduran government has willingly, even eagerly, cooperated with some controversial U.S. policies in Central America. It has allowed U.S. military advisers to train army units from El Salvador in Honduras. To help the United States pressure Nicaragua, it has allowed U.S. combat forces to conduct military maneuvers on its soil and in its territorial waters. And Honduran officials have looked the other way while "contra" rebels financed by the CIA have used Honduras as a base to raid Nicaragua.

The Hondurans benefited from their cooperation. The U.S. military aid that they receive each year tripled from 1981 to 1983, and will increase again next year. But at the same time the Honduran government was seen by other Latin American nations as "the harlot of Central America," according to Dan Williams, a Los Angeles Times correspondent. That kind of talk has become so common, and so hurtful to Honduran pride, that now rumblings of discontent are emanating from Tegucigalpa.

The new head of the Honduran military, Air Force General Walter López Reyes, has demanded more control over U.S. military personnel stationed in Honduras, and he wants

U.S. advisers to train as many Hondurans as Salvadorans. Civilian government leaders are asking for a review of the 1954 treaty between Honduras and the United States to get more benefits for Honduras. The effect of such nationalism should not be underestimated.

—THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

The Link to the Carter Days

The basic link to the Carter days remains an uncomfortable one for Walter Mondale: more contentions, perhaps, than he dared to realize. The rampaging delegates in San Francisco complaining about a "shot in the foot" were not simply standing up for Charlie Manatt (the party's national chairman). They were attacking the record, the achievement and the memory of Jimmy Carter. They were signaling their belief — and Ronald Reagan's belief — that the legacy of the Carter years is the basic reason Mr. Mondale doesn't stand a prayer.

The San Francisco 4,000 have a chance tacitly to accept or publicly to challenge that judgment. We hope, because it is long overdue, that they will challenge it. Plenty went wrong with the Carter White House. But there was also a certain courage — on the Panama treaty — and a certain dogged honesty on the central issues of moral rights and moral wrongs. With [Bert] Lance in the back room (and Carter on the front podium) the Democrats can at least begin to mutter: "As we were saying when we were so rudely interrupted..."

—THE GUARDIAN (London)



At the Convention, Prime Time Is All

By Daniel Schorr

SAN FRANCISCO — The hegemony of television over the political convention has been firmly established. Its forces (14,500) outnumber delegates and alternates 3 to 1 and outspend them at a much higher rate. It is as if the media had assembled for a convention of their own, with politicians invited to perform.

The limousines, tokens of affluence and influence, roll up to the convention halls, disgorging more anchor-men than statesmen, and to greater recognition and acclaim. Supplanted senators cruise the manorial anchor booths rimming the arena, offering themselves for interviews or whatever air time they can scrounge.

Prime time is all. Controversy, platform challenges, reports of rules committees — these are shunted into the afternoon, while the evening hours are programmed for unity. The mention of a "floor fight" in prime time can make convention managers quake. It is the political equivalent of nuclear blackmail.

In Detroit in 1980, Ronald Reagan, appearing for his acceptance speech, squelched an ovation after eight minutes, chiding the delegates for using up his prime time. In New York, Senator George McGovern opened a speech with a wry comment about finally getting to address a convention in prime time. Of course, everyone remembered 1972, when Mr. McGovern's acceptance speech

happening a few hundred feet away. Yet Walter F. Mondale says the Democratic convention will not be — nor, he claims, would he want it to be — run in a fashion as disciplined as the Republican convention.

My favorite captured document from the Republican high command was the secret advance scenario for Aug. 22, 1972, the evening of President Nixon's renomination in Miami Beach. I watched in utter fascination as it all unfolded on cue. There was John Wayne's ad lib, "Don't get settled down for a speech 'cause speech-makin' isn't my business." As ordained, the roll call reached its climax at 10:14 P.M. when Missouri put Mr. Nixon over the top. This signaled a demonstration, which was cut off in exactly five minutes, so that, as Gerald R. Ford read from the script, "We may continue with the roll call."

At 10:35 P.M., right on time, Mr. Ford announced the final vote. The scenario then called for cueing the balloon drop and a "Nixon Now!" demonstration, this time to last 12 minutes. It did.

To this day, the 1972 convention remains a model of a media-age convention. The Democrats will probably never measure up to that on-time standard. But they're trying.

The writer, senior correspondent for the Cable News Network, contributed this column to The New York Times.

Kremlin Adds 'Hate Thine Enemy' to Its Litany

By Per Egil Hegge

OSLO — For the first time since the Stalin years, the Kremlin leadership has gone on record as demanding that Soviet youth be instilled with hatred toward the enemies of the motherland. This demand was published in Pravda on July 7 in a decree from the Communist Party Central Committee.

Even in the late 1960s, when Soviet propaganda against China was bitterly chauvinistic, Kremlin leaders stopped short of demanding that the young be educated to hate the enemies of the motherland.

But a Central Committee decree is a major statement of policy and is binding on party members. There can be no doubt that it reflects the party line as approved by the Politburo.

What seems especially worrying is that the paragraph in Pravda about hatred as an educational aim also contains exhortations to increase military training of young people under draft age. The aim of such training must be to "strengthen moral, political, military, technical and physical readiness," the decree says.

It assails Komsomol, the Communist youth organization, for laxness in fighting Western

influence in religion and in "mass culture." Western cultural trends, including pop music, were strongly attacked by Konstantin Chernenko in a speech to the Central Committee in June 1983. This was at the meeting that nominated Yuri Andropov, then Communist Party general secretary, to the post of president. Mr. Chernenko now holds both those positions.

The Pravda statement reads in part: "A feeling of love toward the motherland and a feeling of hatred toward its enemies, must be instilled in young people with ever increasing persistence, (together with) a high political and class vigilance and an unflinching readiness to do heroic deeds."

The "enemies" of the Soviet Union are not named, but the tone of rigid ideological orthodoxy leaves little doubt about their addresses and views. There is also an exhortation to "block all channels so that literature and art will not be infected by non-ideas and coarseness. A reliable stop sign must be erected against influence from bourgeois mass culture."

The strong Stalinist influence in the decree is demonstrated by its strident tones, but also by the use of key expressions that were in fashion when Kremlin ideologues first spread the notion that their country was surrounded by resourceful and threatening enemies. The most important of these key words is "vigilance," which has been used to express the notion that even the most innocuous phenomenon may be damaging or dangerous to Soviet interests.

Mr. Chernenko took over as the leading party ideologue in January 1982, after the death of Mikhail Suslov, who was 79. The former became a full member of the Politburo in 1931, just before Stalin launched the purges against veterans of the revolution. During part of the 1930s he served in the border guards, which were and still are subordinate to the secret police.

Judging by the July 7 decree, Mr. Chernenko's years under Stalin left an indelible impression. His order that Soviet youth be educated in hatred is not only a throwback to the Stalin years, but also a reminder of the year we live in — Orwell's "1984," with its television "hate hour."

International Herald Tribune

Yugoslav Repression: Troubling Trends in the Post-Tito Regime

By Adrian W. DeWind

NEW YORK — Until recently, one could reasonably hope that post-Tito Yugoslavia was moving gradually toward democratization. The main evidence was an increasing latitude for discussion of political issues in the press.

Now, however, the situation has taken a serious turn toward repression. It began with seizures in recent months of whole issues of newspapers and journals carrying articles deemed critical of the regime and the system. Then, on the evening of April 20, the government took a giant step toward silencing political discussion, arresting 28 Yugoslavs of diverse political views as they met in a Belgrade living room to hear a talk on national problems by Milovan Djilas, the grand old man of political dissent in Eastern Europe. There had been nothing secretive about the meeting: it was one of a well-known regular series, held every other Friday evening with a shifting attendance. This was Mr. Djilas's first appearance.

After the arrests, the police searched the houses of all 28, seizing books, manuscripts and letters. Several were beaten while in custody. Two were charged with disseminating "hostile propaganda." One was dismissed from his job, another suspended and others may lose their jobs. Three days later, Srđja Popovic, a prominent lawyer who had agreed to represent most of the 28, was himself interrogated for 12 hours. His home and offices were searched and documents seized, including files of various clients.

One of those arrested, Radomir Radovich, the only factory worker in the group and a supporter of efforts to organize an independent labor union, was released after a day of interrogation, then taken back into custody twice more for further questioning. After the third session he is said to have been depressed, and shortly afterward he disappeared. A week later, he was found dead at a summer cottage belonging to an aunt.

An autopsy confirmed that he poisoned himself and, because he was 33 years old, in good health and about to

be married, there is speculation that police pressure led to his death.

Since April, there have been five more arrests of dissidents. The original 28 followed by criminal charges. Three of the newly arrested are on hunger strikes. One, Vojislav Seselj, 29, was sentenced last week to eight years imprisonment.

Nothing like this has occurred in Yugoslavia for years. Though there are many political prisoners in the country, most have been punished because of ethnically related views and associations that appear to the authorities to threaten the country's fragile unity. The present group, except in their common commitment to freedom of inquiry, disagree among themselves as much as they disagree with the authorities. Even so, the authorities will risk the international criticism that is inevitable when well-known persons such as Mr. Djilas and Mr. Popovic are involved. Why?

Yugoslav authorities declined to discuss the matter with me and representatives of two human rights groups, the Helsinki Watch Committee and the International League for Human Rights, who went with me to Yugoslavia to look into it. As is so often the case when governments are questioned about human rights abuses, the Yugoslavs, while not denying us visas, told the State Department that our visit was an "interference in internal affairs" and asked U.S. officials to keep us out. To their credit, these officials declined.

Given Belgrade's official silence, we must rely on other information to determine why this crackdown is taking place now. Yugoslavia is in deep trouble. Inflation is out of control, the economy is in decline, one of five or six workers is unemployed, the foreign debt is enormous. Like other countries in Eastern Europe and Latin America, Yugoslavia has been

forced to accept severe austerity measures to get the international loans it needs to stay afloat. But while such measures often produce unrest, in Yugoslavia this is complicated by ethnic and regional politics. What drives and shapes the economy is neither the market nor a centrally directed plan; important economic decisions are taken by the six republics and two provinces that make up the country. Coordination, such as it is, is through a collective presidency representing the various republics and provinces.

This system, combining authoritarianism and decentralization, seems incapable of solving the economic crisis. Something must give. Yugoslavia could democratize, permitting wider debate and the emergence of more imaginative and talented people in the government.

The alternative is repression, designed to ensure that economic difficulties do not provoke labor and consumer unrest that, in turn, could lead to crises for basic social and political reforms threatening the entrenched bureaucracy.

Despite recent setbacks, the situation remains fluid. In the past, Yugoslavia has shown a degree of tolerance for dissenting views, as long as the opposites remained unorganized. Americans have many significant commercial, cultural and other contacts with Yugoslavia and, by reacting strongly to the treatment of Mr. Djilas, Mr. Popovic and others, have the opportunity to influence Yugoslavia to choose the path of openness and democratization. Expressions of concern have their effect and serve the mutual interests of Yugoslavia and the United States.

The writer, a former president of the Association of the Bar of the State of New York, contributed this view to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Sierra Leone

Regarding "Sierra Leone: A Case of Apathy More Than Anger" (June 30) by Clifford D. May:

The report is reminiscent of certain visiting journalists who come to Africa and deliberately refuse to see any positive aspect to comment on.

Sierra Leone is part of the developing world, and like other developing nations its problems are compounded by world economic trends. One is at a loss to understand the reporter's contention that Sierra Leone is deteriorating.

He quotes a government official as putting the size of the cabinet at 44. It is actually 24. When Mr. May says that "economists attribute the rice shortage largely to the low prices paid to producers in Sierra Leone's overvalued currency," he should know that the government has increased the price of rice and other crops twice this year, and that locally produced

rice costs more than imported rice.

The writer also speaks of "a no longer functional railroad." Perhaps he ought to know that our very serviceable railway could still have been running, but was phased out on orders from the World Bank.

He says Sierra Leone is not a developing country — but a building boom is visible in various parts of the country. The telephone system functions and a West German firm is currently updating it.

Lastly, only one person died in the January disturbances.

It is a pity that people who call themselves responsible journalists can dash through Freetown without seeing 95 percent of the country and then issue reports that they would like the world to believe. Mr. May's report has not enhanced the reputation of your paper.

HERBERT WILLIAMS,
Director of Information,
Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Regulating Nuclear Trade

In the editorial "Safe Nuclear Trade" (July 11), The New York Times says it would toast a nuclear treaty between China and the United States that guarantees that "China will separate its civilian and its military nuclear programs, accept international inspections of the former and refuse nuclear trade with any country that does not do likewise."

An interesting idea. But I wonder whether China in such circumstances could have nuclear trade with the United States, or for that matter with any state with nuclear weapons.

In the United States, very few nuclear installations are under international (i.e. International Atomic Energy Agency) safeguards, although in theory more could be. Separation of civilian and military programs in the United States does not seem absolutely guaranteed. What about the research going on to enrich civilian

plutonium to make it weapons-usable? Admittedly, in some other nuclear-weapons states the separation is even less clear-cut.

Clear separation of military and civilian nuclear activities would help peaceful nuclear trade. States without nuclear weapons would not have to fear that their exports would be misused. But to apply the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to all civilian activities in the nuclear-weapons states would place a very heavy burden on the agency, and one not worthwhile in the present circumstances.

It would be more worthwhile, however, if the nuclear-weapons states could agree on a cutoff in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes, one of the few freeze concepts that could be verified via existing international safeguards.

ARNOLD J. MEERBURG,
The Hague.

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Luxembourg Planning 16-Channel TV Satellite

Project Annoys France, Which Hoped To Get Backers for Its Own Strategy

By Giles Merritt
International Herald Tribune

LUXEMBOURG — "I am only midwife to the project," says Clay T. Whitehead of Luxembourg's ambitious plan to become a dominant force in Europe's cable TV revolution.

But Mr. Whitehead makes it clear that the 16-channel television satellite that is to be launched by 1986 will be some baby.

Mr. Whitehead's apparent modesty may stem from the unwanted notoriety that has come his way in recent weeks. France's minister of state for post and telecommunications, Louis Mexandeau, has accused the former director of the U.S. Office of Telecommunications Policy of being at the head of a "Coca-Cola attack" by American financial interests on Europe's "artistic and cultural integrity."

The French government fears that Luxembourg's surprise move to put its own satellite into space may wreck France's ambitious, high-tech broadcasting strategy.

Luxembourg, a nation of fewer than 400,000 people bordered by France, Belgium and West Germany, is determined to defy attempts by Paris to make it drop its plans. It sees broadcasting as one of its main sources of income, and to further that goal, Luxembourg's prime minister, Pierre Werner, personally recruited Mr. Whitehead from his post as head of Hughes Communications.

Postwar Europeans grew up listening to Radio Television Luxembourg, widely known as RTL, and in France many people wrongly believe that RTL's radio and TV services are French.

France does have a major financial stake in RTL through the state-owned Havas advertising agency. Since the early 1970s, Paris has controlled Luxembourg's broadcasting policies. It was apparently that, coupled with fears that Lux-

embourg stood to lose out in the growth of cable TV, that prompted it to plan its own satellite.

If the project succeeds, Luxembourg will play an even more prominent role in telecommunications. Its new satellite company, Coronet, will generate TV programs expected to bring in worth several billions of dollars a year in advertising and distribution revenues, and will be beamed to homes from Hamburg to Marseille.

As well as making Luxembourg a powerful force in the cable TV business, the rapid development of direct broadcasting technology means that individual viewers may be able to pick up Coronet programs soon on roof-mounted dish aerials. That possibility disturbs the authorities in France, where television has long been a state monopoly.

The French are also upset that the first casualty of the new Coronet satellite planned by Mr. Whitehead would be France's expensive TDF-1 satellite. Luxembourg had been due to buy a share in that satellite and defray its \$350 million cost, but the chances of that are now remote.

Coronet is in the process of deciding on the medium-power satellite it will put up, using Europe's Ariane rocket launcher. Mr. Whitehead believes that for \$150 million Coronet can buy two satellites — off-the-peg with a few tailoring alterations — and put up one while keeping the second as a spare. At the same time, Coronet is forming a core group of investors — European financial institutions that will collectively subscribe no more than \$200 million — and begin negotiations on leasing out most of the satellite's 16 channels.

Luxembourg has mandated that at least three of the new channels must be offered to RTL, which has rejected the offer on grounds ranging from cost to technical difficulties.

Until very recently that would have been the end of the matter: either Luxembourg would have eventually given in to French demands, at the expense of its own Coronet project, or there would have been a stand-off between RTL and a rival broadcasting company based in Luxembourg.

But now there is a chance that Coronet will win, and that RTL, instead of buying into the TDF-1 French satellite, will take some of the channels offered on the Luxembourg satellite.



Clay T. Whitehead

Karl Wolff, 84, Dies; Nazi General

The Associated Press

ROSENHEIM, West Germany — Karl Wolff, 84, the Nazi SS general who surrendered German troops in Italy in 1945, died Monday.

The city registry office reported that he died in Rosenheim Hospital, but the cause of death was not disclosed.

Mr. Wolff negotiated the early surrender of German troops in Italy with Allen W. Dulles, then head of the U.S. Office of Strategic Services in Bern.

He held his first secret meeting with Mr. Dulles in March 1945 after deciding Germany could not win the war. German troops in Italy capitulated April 29, 1945, nine days before the Nazi government's unconditional surrender.

Other deaths:

Morty Gandy, 55, one of several comedians who portrayed themselves in Woody Allen's film "Broadway Danny Rose." Monday of cancer at the Interfaith Medical Center in Brooklyn, New York City.

Dr. Max Cutler, 85, who pioneered the use of radium in the treatment of throat and breast cancer in the United States and founded the Chicago Tumor Institute, July 6, at his home in Camarillo, California.

7 Escape From Spanish Jail

Reuters

BARCELONA — Seven prisoners escaped from Barcelona's Model Prison Tuesday after disarming a guard during a riot, police said. Extra security forces were deployed around the prison in central Barcelona after the riot broke out.

Kremlin Executes Ex-Chief of Elite Moscow Store

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The former director of Moscow's most elegant food store, whose connections were said to have included Leonid I. Brezhnev, has been executed for corruption, according to Soviet sources familiar with the case.

Yuri K. Sokolov, director of the ornate Gastronom No. 1 on Gorki Street, had been sentenced to death last November on charges of taking bribes and what the official press agency Tass described as "various illegal machinations with food products."

The public announcement of the sentence was seen at the time as a dramatic signal of a crackdown on corruption in high places by Yuri V. Andropov, who succeeded to the Soviet leadership upon the death of President Brezhnev. Since then, however, the Soviet sources said, Mr. Sokolov's contacts had lobbied for a commutation of sentence and had managed to keep him for several months in a prison hospital.

The word of his execution five months after Mr. Andropov's death was seen by diplomats as one of several indications that the anti-corruption drive, though no longer a major Kremlin policy, has not been halted.

Mr. Sokolov's baroque, chandelied 19th-century establishment, known by its pre-revolutionary name as Yeliseyev's, is a Moscow landmark that was famous for supplying scarce delicacies to well-placed Muscovites. His customers were reported to have included Galina Churbanova, Mr. Brezhnev's daughter, and his circle of contacts symbolized the entrenched elite against whom Mr. Andropov aimed his anti-corruption campaign.

Mr. Andropov was succeeded as Soviet leader in February by Konstantin U. Chernenko, himself a close Brezhnev associate who was believed to derive much of his power from that same elite. Since Mr. Chernenko's accession, public emphasis, on order, hard work and discipline has waned.

But recent reports in the press indicate that the campaign against large-scale corruption has not come to a complete halt. In the last three weeks, Soviet newspapers have focused on major scandals in the Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan and the Baltic republic of Latvia. In both cases, large numbers of officials were reportedly expelled from the Communist Party for corruption and abuse of their positions.

In describing what Western diplomats called a purge of corruption in the Uzbekistan party, Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, spoke of "moral decline and degeneration" among officials and workers.

Ten days earlier, a local newspaper reported the execution of the director of a meat-processing plant and an accomplice in the Soviet central Asian republic of Kirghizia. The two men were convicted of embezzlement and falsifying plant figures.

Two days before that, Pravda reported the execution of the director of a cotton-processing plant in Soviet Turkmenistan on charges of taking bribes to cover up falsifications of crop figures.

Izvestia said the estimated profits of the ring were 700,000 rubles, or nearly \$1 million.

Though reports like these are not new, the number reported lately, and the severity of the Uzbek and Kirghiz actions, led diplomats to see at the least an attempt to satisfy a public desire for a continuation of Mr. Andropov's anti-corruption policies.

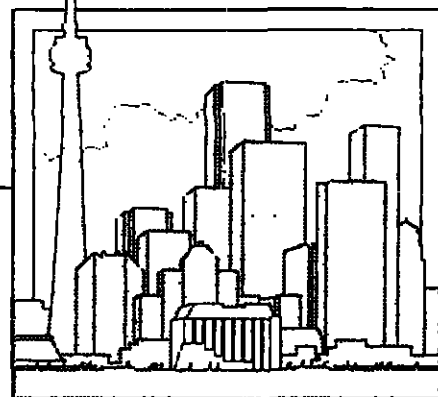
They also saw the reports as reflecting a continuing commitment among Mr. Andropov's supporters in the Politburo to the strict policies he initiated.

However, Western diplomats do not believe there will be a return to a full-scale implementation of Mr. Andropov's drive against corruption, laziness and cronyism.

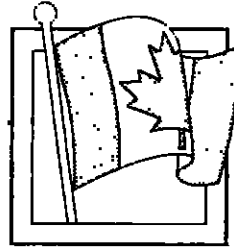
Concert Agency Corruption

The newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said Tuesday that the discovery of a corruption scandal permeating Roskontsert, the largest Soviet concert agency, had led to the reorganization of 10 orchestras and jail sentences for leaders of a Siberian philharmonic. Reuters reported.

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Ex-British Agent Says Late MI-5 Boss Was 'Mole' for Moscow for 28 Years

By William Tuohy
Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON — A former chief of Britain's counterintelligence service has been accused of having been a "long-term Soviet penetration agent."

The charge was made in a television documentary on Monday by Peter Wright, a retired officer of the service. Mr. Wright said it was

"99 percent certain" that Sir Roger Hollis, who headed the service, known as MI-5, from 1956 to 1965 and who died in 1973, was a spy for the Soviet Union.

For years, many investigators believed that there was a deep penetration agent, or "mole," inside the service. In 1981, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons that Sir Roger had been investigated and cleared.

Her statement came after Anthony Blunt, who was then curator of the queen's art gallery, was exposed as a Soviet agent.

Mr. Wright said Monday that Mrs. Thatcher had been "advised by the security service who were anxious that there wouldn't be a high-level independent inquiry into the service that might drag skeletons out of the cupboard that they would not want revealed."

His disclosure, if true, would mean that Sir Roger, throughout his 28-year government career, most of it in highly sensitive positions, was able to pass on to the Russians the most delicate secrets of the British security apparatus.

MI-5 is responsible for counterintelligence operations and internal security. Another agency, the Secret Intelligence Service, formerly known as MI-6, gathers intelligence abroad. U.S. officials have long suspected that the British security services were penetrated by Moscow in the postwar period.

Attention was first focused on two British diplomats, Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, and then on Harold "Kim" Philby, an MI-6 officer who told the others that they were under investigation, allowing them to flee to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Philby was later thought to have been alerted by someone high up in the intelligence establishment, for, as he was about to be arrested after he had left the service to become a journalist, he disappeared from his post in Beirut, reappearing later in Moscow.

At that time, Sir Roger was director general of MI-5.

Mr. Wright said that Sir Roger was not cleared. There was just not enough evidence to convict him in court, he said.

After Sir Roger retired, Mr. Wright conducted another investigation, which he said concluded that there was still an undiscovered spy with access to major secrets.

Just before Sir Roger retired in 1965, Mr. Wright said, Sir Roger called him into his office and asked, "Why do you think I'm a spy?"

Mr. Wright said he gave him a summary of his investigation and "pointed out that he was by far the best suspect. His reply to that was, 'Peter, you have got the manacles on me.' He said: 'I can only tell you that I am not a spy.' And I shrugged my shoulders and that was that."

After Sir Roger retired, he was called back again for additional questioning by another investigating committee in 1970. According to Mr. Wright, Sir Roger was not able to explain his activities during a two-year period after he graduated from Oxford and before he joined the service in the late 1930s.

Later, still another investigation conducted under the direction of Lord Trent, a former head of the civil service, concluded that Sir Roger had not been a spy, and was cited by the prime minister before Parliament in 1981.

Mr. Wright said that he and other investigators did not agree with Lord Trent's conclusion. "I don't think he realized that in intelligence cases you very seldom get smoking-gun evidence," he said.

Mengele Is Said To Have Visited U.S. a Few Times

The Associated Press

ORLANDO, Florida — Dr. Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal who supervised the killing of 400,000 people during World War II, made several trips to Miami under an assumed name and was nearly cornered by U.S. officials in 1979, an Israeli Nazi hunter says.

Toviah Friedman, who works for a nongovernmental agency that documents activities of surviving Nazis, was in Miami last week to try to persuade the U.S. attorney's office to release its list of aliases used by Dr. Mengele.

The names were listed on an arrest warrant during the 1979 incident, the Orlando Sentinel newspaper reported Monday. But government officials refuse to give out the information, and former U.S. Attorney Jerome Sanford, who planned to serve the warrant, told Mr. Friedman that he cannot remember the names.

Mr. Sanford said that he was given the arrest warrant for Dr. Mengele in July 1979 and received information that was "more than just a tip" that Dr. Mengele was on a flight arriving from Paraguay, the Sentinel reported. Mr. Sanford said he was about to leave for Miami International Airport to arrest Dr. Mengele when he was told that the accused Nazi war criminal had been tipped off and did not make the flight.

Dr. Mengele, a physician, was in charge of genetic experiments on inmates at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. He lived under his own name for six years in West Germany after World War II, before escaping to Argentina and Paraguay. If arrested, he would have faced extradition to West Germany, which holds an arrest warrant charging him with war crimes.



THE SKIING POPE — Pope John Paul II, right, with President Sandro Pertini of Italy during a ski trip on Mount Adamello in northern Italy. Next to them is a snow tractor.

Child Prisoners: Symbol of Gulf War

Iranian Youths Show Disillusionment With Khomeini

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

RAMADI, Iraq — At 12, Ahmed Rida seems an unlikely prisoner of war, with his small, boyish face seemingly a picture of innocence and his slim body lost in baggy brown trousers and jacket.

Yet the young Iranian is a POW and a symbol of much more — a reminder of what an Islamic revolution and the 46-month-old war with Iraq have done to Iran's youth.

Sunday, as Iraq braced for yet another expected Iranian offensive, Iraqi authorities took a group of visitors, including Arab and Western reporters, to a POW camp just outside Ramadi, 70 miles (113 kilometers) west of Baghdad.

Among the more than 1,000 inmates were several hundred Iranian 12 to 17 years of age who seem to have become the forgotten children of the war.

The Iraqi general in charge of the youths, who identified himself only as General Amer, said Iran had shown no interest in having the youths returned and in fact denied there were any Iranian POWs at all.

Until his capture last March, Ahmed was a member of Iran's *basij*, an apprentice youth corps whose members reportedly have been sacrificed at times to clear mine fields for the Revolutionary Guards who control them. Ahmed, however, was called upon to change the bandages of wounded Iranians.

In interviews, Ahmed and some other young prisoners were asked whether they had volunteered or had been pressed into service.

"They said this is a war to liberate Baghdad and then move on to Jerusalem to liberate it," he said. "We didn't have any idea about the war otherwise."

Hamid Rezaei, 14, a *basij* member captured two years ago in the Dezful sector, said he and his schoolmates were "obliged" to enroll and were not told they would actually face Iraqi soldiers.

He and three other young POWs were interviewed in the presence of the Iraqi camp commander, General Hamid Ahmed. Other prisoners served as interpreters. The youths seemed anxious to talk and professed disillusionment with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime.

"The Revolutionary Guards came to our school and said they needed several hundred to go to the battlefield," Hamid Rezaei said. "No parent wants to send his child to the front but it is an obligation. If we don't go, our fathers will be

put in jail and others [in the family] will have problems."

Recent reports from Iran say the government and Revolutionary Guards are encountering increased difficulty recruiting youths and that parents have taken to hiding their children.

Hamid said that the Revolutionary Guards "told us the Iraqi people and country were not Moslem. They told us the holy shrines were just behind the hills near the border. If we occupy the shrines, we will get them for Iran."

He was referring to the Shiite shrines at An Najaf and Karbala, where the 7th-century founders of the Shiite Moslem faith, Imam Ali and the prophet Hussein, grandson of the prophet Mohammed, are buried. The two cities are more than 100 miles inside Iraq.

"Now we see the Iraqi people are Moslem and Ayatollah Khomeini is a liar," Hamid said. "We don't want to go back until Khomeini goes."

Hamid said he was supposed to lead the charge across Iraqi mine fields. However, he added, he was shot in the legs four times by Revolutionary Guard soldiers when he tried to flee the front line.

He said he had been given a dose of "martyr's syrup" before going to the front. He said it tasted like

sugar and water, "the same as my mother gives me at home." He said he did not think it contained any drug, since Islam forbids narcotics.

The children seemed adequately fed and cared for. The camp has its own doctors, a small hospital and a dentist. General Amer said the children play games, watch video films and cartoons and study English and Arabic. He said no attempt was being made to indoctrinate them or the older prisoners politically. Nor has a regular school been set up, although one may be soon, he said.

Most POWs here, children included, are allowed to receive one letter a month from their parents or relatives through the International Red Cross.

Paper Says Argentina Has Long-Range Missile

The Associated Press

LONDON — Western intelligence sources say Argentina is developing a missile that could hit the Falkland Islands from the Argentine mainland. The Sunday Times newspaper said.

Britain fought a 74-day war in 1982 to regain the islands, about 300 miles (482 kilometers) from Argentina.

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INSIGHTS

Nakasone Rival Touches Sensitive Nerve in Japan On Issue of Quality of Life

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's nascent campaign for prime minister has spurred fresh debate over the quality of life here.

The issue is whether the government should spend more on housing, roads, sewers and parks, which are called "social assets" and have received scant attention in Japan's postwar march to prosperity.

No one argues against improvements, but the question of how fast the country should move has created one of the few genuine debates to arise recently over basic domestic goals.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, an advocate of fiscal austerity, says the recovery from economic recession is not so strong that the government can suddenly loosen restraints on public works spending. Various cabinet members have made clear that they are not prepared to raise the necessary money for ambitious urban renewal projects through either tax increases or borrowing.

But the prime minister's main rival in the ruling conservative coalition, Kiichi Miyazawa, has stirred up domestic politics by suggesting that Japan can well afford more programs, without resorting to unpopular taxes or bond issues. He says that future economic growth will exceed Mr. Nakasone's forecasts and that this could finance a program to "double Japan's assets" over the next decade.

As an example of present inadequacies, Mr. Miyazawa cites the fact that only one-third of Japanese households are connected to main sewer lines and that more than half of all homes lack flush toilets. By his calculations, four million families — roughly 10 percent of the population — live in substandard housing.

"We should do what we can now, not so much to export our products more but to improve what we are lacking," Mr. Miyazawa said in a recent interview. "We lack better housing, sewers, roads. We can do it."

It is no coincidence, he acknowledged, that his "asset doubling" plan comes as he is thinking seriously of challenging Mr. Nakasone next fall for the presidency of the Liberal Democratic Party. The party, a federation of conservative factions, has governed for 29 years and is in no foreseeable danger of forfeiting control. Thus, whoever wins the party election in November is assured of becoming prime minister.

All signs suggest Mr. Nakasone is in a strong position to become the first Japanese head of government to survive more than two years in office since Eisaku Sato's eight-year tenure ended in 1972. Mr. Nakasone's rating in public opinion polls is unusually high. More important for his re-election, he holds the balance of power within his party, thanks to support from the largest faction, the one headed by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

But Mr. Nakasone is far from unbeatable.

Some political observers believe that he is especially vulnerable on domestic matters, which have received short shrift while he has occupied himself with foreign affairs.

Possible opponents include Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, and Mr. Miyazawa. Both head rival factions and both disagree with Mr. Nakasone on the need for strict belt-tightening. Mr. Miyazawa has been the one leaning more noticeably toward a November race, and his idea to "double Japan's assets" seems designed to underline his differences with Mr. Nakasone.

Mr. Miyazawa, 64, has a sterling government resume, including tours as foreign minister and as head of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. But he has held no important positions in the party, and that is a handicap among Liberal Democrats.

In recent months he has concentrated on political fence-mending. Recently, he went to China on a highly publicized trip intended to burnish his foreign policy credentials. Oddly enough, his greatest political blow may have been an assault on him last March at a Tokyo hotel.

He had gone to the hotel to meet a man he thought would be a campaign contributor. Instead, the man struck him on the head with an ashtray. Mr. Miyazawa, who is mild in manner and appearance, won public admiration for personal courage by subduing his assailant after a struggle.

"Miyazawa is becoming more of a household name than before," he said in late June. "It doesn't translate into political power, but there are fewer people to say Miyazawa Who?"

His call for more public works spending might lure Liberal Democratic politicians weary of an austerity that has denied them the chance to dispense constituent-pleasing projects in their home districts.

Politics aside, Mr. Miyazawa has touched a sensitive nerve in Japan where there is a perennial questioning of the ultimate purpose to the country's relentless economic drive. In too many ways, Japanese complain, people cannot see the fruits of their long labors.

Many are particularly self-conscious about their cramped housing, going so far as to adopt a phrase first used derisively in a European economic report to describe their homes — "rabbit hutch." Road construction, too, has lagged badly even though 63 percent of all households own cars. Expressways now tend to be elongated parking lots.

Political commentators and newspaper editors express doubts about the feasibility of Mr. Miyazawa's plan. But they have praised him nonetheless for creating new interest in an important national issue.



Ariel Sharon campaigning for his Herut Party in Herzliya, a Tel Aviv suburb. The former defense minister has demonstrated he is still a political force.

Sharon Makes Comeback As Election Crowd-Puller

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

TIBERIAS, Israel — "Ladies and gentlemen," says the master of ceremonies, introducing his guest of honor, "the hero of Israel."

"Arik! Arik! Arik!" the audience, needing no further introduction, chants in unison. "Ladies and gentlemen," the announcer continues, "the man who saved the state of Israel from the destruction of the Third Temple in the Yom Kippur war."

"Arik! Arik! Arik!" the audience of several thousand shouts, as Ariel Sharon rises from his chair and approaches the rostrum.

Eighteen months after being forced to resign as defense minister, following his tenure by an Israeli commission that investigated the 1982 massacre of Palestinian civilians by Lebanese militiamen at the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps, Mr. Sharon has made a clear — but limited — political comeback.

The crowd breaks into rhythmic clapping and sings "Arik, King of Israel" as Mr. Sharon, the architect of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, looks toward the microphone.

The introduction was made at a Herut Party rally Saturday night in Tiberias on the banks of Lake Kinneret. But it is similar to many he has at rallies throughout the country. In the process, he is demonstrating to many of his critics — both inside and outside his party — that he is far from finished as a political force in Israel.

"I would say today that one-third of the people like him, including 20 percent who adore him," said Israel's top poll-taker, Hanech Smith. "Then you have about 50 percent of the public who can't stand to look at him. His personal support recently seemed to be increasing slightly in comparison to other Herut politicians, who were holding steady or declining. He is especially popular among Oriental voters and the poorer classes."

With his broad grin, his roly-poly countenance and his forceful speaking style, Mr. Sharon has emerged as easily the most charismatic campaigner in the Herut camp. Mr. Sharon has been a tireless campaigner, appearing some five times a day. If the Likud bloc, the Herut-led parliamentary coalition, wins the July 23 elections, it seems certain that he will be able to demand a senior cabinet post, as opposed to his current status of minister without portfolio.

The Tiberias rally was an example of how the Herut Party has used Mr. Sharon in the campaign. He has generally been kept off television, apparently because of fears that he might turn off more voters than he would attract. Instead, he has been sent to perk up the spirits of the party faithful, often in poor development towns or localities with large populations of Oriental Jews, from North Africa and the Middle East.

In his campaign speeches, Mr. Sharon sounds several basic themes: the perfidy of the Labor Party for not supporting the Likud government during the Lebanon war, the "revolutionary" advancement made by Oriental Jews during the last seven years of Likud government and the assurance that a vote for Herut and Ariel Sharon will help guarantee that Israel will never have to give up any more territory for peace with the Arabs.

"Whoever wants to make peace with us can have it with our present borders," Mr. Sharon says. "And if they don't like them — hard luck. What the Likud offers in return for peace, is peace."

Mr. Sharon paints the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, as the whitest of doves.

"What does Shimon Peres mean when he says the Reagan plan is acceptable?" he asks his Tiberias supporters, who ranged from toddlers to grandparents. "What does this plan say? It says we shall have to give these territories to Jordan and Hussein will give to the PLO every part that we give up."

THE audience loves it. Mr. Sharon appeals directly to many Israelis, who, after years of being pilloried in the United Nations and attacked along their borders, want to give the rest of the world a piece of their mind.

Gino Moshe, a 60-year-old resident of Tiberias, said: "We are backing Sharon because we believe we shouldn't give back any part of Israel. That is the only way to the security of this country. Otherwise we are lost."

When not campaigning Mr. Sharon retreats to his farm. He says that, if Likud loses, he could happily return to his fields. However, it seems more likely that he would eventually challenge Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir for the party's leadership.

■ Israeli Polls Conflict
Israel's ruling Likud bloc and the Labor Party published conflicting opinion polls one week before the July 23 election, Reuters reported Tuesday from Tel Aviv.

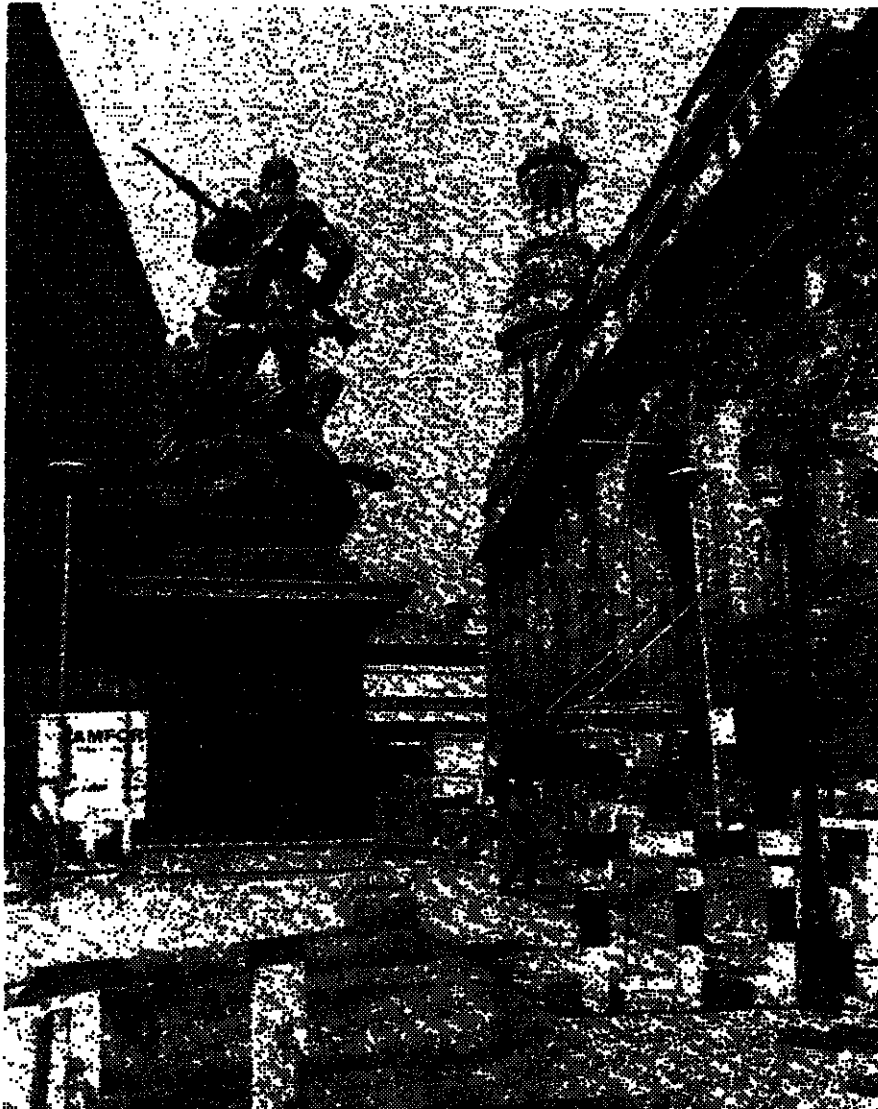
A Likud poll of 500 Israelis showed Likud closing the gap and trailing Labor 40 to 45 in the race for Israel's 120-seat Knesset. A Labor poll of 600 Israelis showed Labor leading 52 to 36, the largest lead reported by any pollster.

An independent poll of 1,549 Israelis published in the Ma'ariv newspaper on Tuesday showed Labor leading Likud 48 to 34.

■ Begin Unsure on Campaign

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Tuesday that he had not decided whether he would campaign for Likud before the elections. The Associated Press reported from Tel Aviv.

In a telephone interview broadcast on Israel Radio, Mr. Begin said: "We will see during the next two days." Mr. Begin, 70, has not been seen in public since he retired in September.



Workmen convert the road by Manchester's Royal Exchange Theater and War Memorial into a pedestrian precinct to revitalize city's shopping area.

Chinatown in Manchester: A Sign of New Prosperity

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

MANCHESTER, England — At 1:30 A.M. on a Sunday, as they wait for the youths to begin spilling out after a Saturday night at the city's discotheques, the groups of policemen strolling along Portland Street are hopeful, but they do not find talk of the economic recovery here in northwest England very convincing.

"We haven't seen it," a young policeman said. "The discos used to draw crowds almost every night of the week. People cut way back during the recession, and they haven't really come back yet. Robberies are up."

On the whole, though, Manchester's mood is more positive than it has been in years, and that is good news for Britain. Manchester is a reasonable litmus test of the country's well-being. Unlike London, Manchester is not so essential to international commerce that it can prosper if the rest of the nation does not. On the other hand, the Industrial Revolution brought the city the wealth, influence and cosmopolitan taste to ensure that it would never be a backwater.

"Manchester is the only English city that can look London in the face, not merely as a regional capital, but as a rival version of how men should live in a community," wrote the historian, A.J.P. Taylor, in 1957, in an article reviewing the breadth of Manchester's economic and cultural life.

No one visiting Manchester today can conclude that the city's lot in the 20th century has been an easy one. There is still derelict land where bombs fell during the Christmas raid of 1944. When acres upon acres of crumbling Victorian housing was torn down, the inner city was virtually emptied of residents. Old Trafford Industrial Park, once the largest manufacturing center in Europe, is only partly used, and even then for warehousing rather than production. Hundreds of textile mills and factories stand vacant or little used in Manchester and the satellite cities that give the metropolitan area a population of 2.6 million.

"Because of the old mills, it looks like a place that has seen its best days," said Donald Witter, the area manager for the Midland Bank.

Perhaps it has. In 1844, when Manchester could justifiably call itself the capital of Europe's Industrial Revolution, a character in Benjamin Disraeli's novel "Coningsby" could observe, "Manchester is as great a human exploit as Athens." That era is gone.

Gone with it, though, are the hideous slums, abuses and pollution that drove Friedrich Engels, whose father owned a mill here, to write the searing attack on capitalism "Conditions of the Working Classes in England in 1844" and to support the work of Karl Marx.

Manchester's industrial soul survives, but it is

the city's role as a financial, transportation, cultural and administrative center for northern England that has helped it attract new business and endure the decline of its traditional industries. Less diversified cities, like Liverpool, 35 miles (65 kilometers) to the west, Sheffield and Birmingham, have not fared as well.

Manchester's downtown banks are busy; advertising, accounting, stock-broking and consulting concerns flourish; and central hotels like the Britannia, the Portland and the Midland have been refurbished to accommodate traveling business executives. Most of the 30 miles of Victorian sewers are being rebuilt, and traffic has been rearranged to stimulate the recovery of the downtown retailers. To the delight of local gourmets, a Chinatown is rapidly growing.

"The Chinese have been moving here from all over northern England because they see Manchester as a place where they can prosper," said Albert Tung, manager of the Happy Gathering Restaurant, one of several that have opened in the heart of the city in the last year.

There are continuing signs of decline, of course. The canal system that connected Manchester to the Mersey River and the Irish Sea — a 19th-century engineering feat that once made the city Britain's fourth largest port — is on the verge of being closed for lack of traffic. But, these days, such developments are usually only part of a less worrying picture. The canal system's decline has been balanced by the network of superhighways in the region and the steady expansion of Manchester International Airport, Britain's largest municipal airport.

MANCHESTER residents, or Mancunians, have a reputation for being open and to the point. "A deal that would take two cocktail parties to arrange in London gets done over one cup of coffee here," said David Plowright, the managing director of Granada Television, the independent commercial television station based here.

Nevertheless, the city today is a hard one to figure out. After four decades of migration from Manchester, satellite cities like Wigan, Bolton and Stockport are so large in relation to the urban center that there is a political and social hollowiness to it. City executives worry that the government's plans to abolish the metropolitan counties it created in 1974 will encourage political infighting and drive up regional expenses. The potential for conflict increased this year when leftist Labor Party candidates won a majority on the City Council.

Whether or not city government veers toward theatrics as a result of the election, Mancunians will have a special circus to see this fall. The old Opera House, closed since 1978, is reopening as the musical "Barium," starring Michael Crawford. The rescuers of the theater are the same group that successfully saved the Palace Theater from oblivion in 1981.

Oceanography Is Plumbed To Give Edge to U.S. Navy

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two priorities of Navy ocean science these days are the southern oceans and the world's strategic straits, such as the narrow mouth of the Gulf known as the Strait of Hormuz. That area is in the news nearly every day and it is the job of the little-known office of the navy oceanographer to make sure that American ships have up-to-the-minute information on conditions there as well as in all other oceans of the world.

Unlike civilian oceanographers whose main pursuit is pure science, Commander John Richard Seesholtz, the navy oceanographer, says his job is to help the navy "fight smarter" by giving battle commanders a better idea of the hour-to-hour marine environment in which their units are operating or flying; to "turn pure science into a usable product."

The "character" of the ocean and the lower atmosphere above it are of more than casual interest. Commander Seesholtz cites several examples. Although it was once thought otherwise, the pings from sonar or sound-wave mechanisms meant to detect submarines are now known to be bent like pretzels by thermal layers in the water, greatly reducing, or sometimes increasing, detection range. A captain who has current data on ocean "structure" should be able to outmaneuver his adversary.

An "atmospheric boundary layer" caused by moisture in the air about 100 feet over the ocean can affect radar echoes in strange ways so that a

plane attacking an enemy ship might be better able to avoid detection by flying several hundred feet above the water, rather than hugging it. In addition, an aircraft carrier task group can be guided by oceanography data from a hopelessly foggy area to "perfectly clear skies for air operations" as little as 50 miles away, he said.

Commander Seesholtz's command includes about 3,000 people, many of them civilian scientists, at 65 locations around the world.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Britain's Royal Navy made navigation safer for the world by charting coastal and shoal waters with lead weights and ropes called leadlines. But the job is far from finished. The Navy Oceanographer commands 12 vessels, six of which spend most of their time charting the ocean, usually with depth-finding sonar, rarely with leadlines.

"In the deep ocean, only about 25 or 30 percent of the bottom is adequately surveyed," the commander said. "In coastal and shallow waters, we probably have 900 ship-years of work ahead of us to make it really safe to operate in a lot of areas."

Rear Admiral John B. Mooney, a former oceanographer who is now the chief of naval research, testified in Congress this year that the top priorities of navy oceanography included the study of shallow water areas around the world, strategic straits, the southern oceans and the eastern sub-Arctic, which means the approaches to the northern Soviet Union. Officials said work was being done in the Gulf and its Strait of Hormuz, but the commander said he could not discuss the subject.

More Flights, Fewer Trained Controllers Contribute to Rise in Delays on Airlines in U.S.

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "I expect most businessmen can endure a delay of 30 to 45 minutes without complaining," wrote a New York businessman, Carson E. Beadle. "What drives us crazy is finding ourselves delayed two to three hours, with the delays announced 15 minutes at a time."

Mr. Beadle's ire was directed at USAir, whose 7 P.M. flight from New York's LaGuardia Airport to Louisville, Kentucky, left the ground about 9:20 P.M. His return flight the next day, scheduled for 3 P.M., did not leave until 4:30 P.M., because there was no room to land in New York.

His letter, on file with the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, is one of many that detail the maddening effect that delays have on air travelers and airline executives.

A major American assumption — that the airlines will fly on time — seems under attack, especially on the East Coast, where one of every five flights into or out of New York is delayed 15 minutes or more. There are several reasons: The air traffic control system operates differently now, partly because of the controllers' strike in 1981.

Because of deregulation, intensely competitive airlines now bring many flights to big cities at the same time and clog the airports.

Air travel, accompanying the strong economic recovery is at record levels.

• The weather.

Because the problem is complex, relief will come in small steps — and slowly.

Last month, according to Federal Aviation Administration statistics, there was an average of 46 delays longer than 15 minutes for every 1,000 flights at the nation's busiest 22 airports. At the three major airports in the New York City area, the average was 194.6 delays per 1,000 flights. If those three airports were removed from the list, the average number of delays per 1,000 flights would drop to 22.8.

There were 40,852 delays of more than 15 minutes in the United States in June, a 106 percent increase over June 1983. For the first six months of 1984 there were 189,473 delays, an increase of 72.6 percent over the first six months a year earlier.

COMPLAINTS to the Civil Aeronautics Board about flight problems — usually delays — almost doubled for the second quarter of 1984 over the same period in 1983. "We just see the tip of the iceberg," said Hoyte Decker of the board.

The Federal Aviation Administration's air traffic control system has not fully recovered from the firing of 11,400 striking controllers in August 1981 by President Ronald Reagan. At that time, the FAA had 16,375 controllers. 81 percent of whom were fully qualified. As of April 30 this year, it had 11,974; only 62 percent of them were fully qualified.

Raymond J. Van Vuren, associate FAA ad-

ministrator for air traffic, said that having more controllers would not help, even in New York. "Having more bodies or positions does not help, because I've got the people there, I've just got to get them all trained," he said that supervisors fill in when necessary.

Despite Mr. Van Vuren's statement, the airlines believe the FAA could use more personnel to handle the traffic. They are pressuring the administration to speed up training, to solve some long-standing morale problems and to encourage senior supervisors to stay on instead of retiring. However, the airlines do not support the rehiring of the fired strikers.

At the end of 1983, the FAA removed almost all of the flight quotas and schedule allocations it imposed on airlines and private flights immediately after the strike. Pre-strike quotas remain only at Kennedy, LaGuardia, Chicago's O'Hare and Washington National.

Lifting the quotas had two results. The airlines returned to their marketing practice of scheduling most of their flights at the same time (8 A.M. and 5 P.M.), which nearly impossible for any air traffic control system to handle; and the airlines added flights to meet new demand that has accompanied the general economic recovery. The air traffic control system is handling about 8 percent more flights now on a daily basis than it did before the strike.

The FAA has retained one technique it added to the air traffic control system to handle the strike and protect inexperienced controllers: It has all but eliminated in-the-air holding pat-

terns. Instead, it forces planes to sit on the ground until it can guarantee a flight without delays. That is why flights bound for New York get stuck in Louisville.

Previously, the airlines could take off approximately on time, then go through as many as three holding patterns on a flight from Atlanta to New York, for example. A holding pattern is simply a stack of airplanes, each flying in a circle, separated from each other by 1,000 feet (about 300 meters) of altitude.

Airlines want a return to stacking because their airplanes could leave the ground close to the published schedule and any in-air delays could be blamed on the U.S. government.

Although stacking increases airline fuel costs, executives say they would rather pay that price. "UT the FAA does not want a return to stacking. We think there was a little bit of chaos then when you got all those airplanes stacked up there for two hours," said Dan Creedon, assistant manager of the FAA's air traffic operations division. "Definitely, it is safer" to hold the planes on the ground.

The safety argument is not always one that is accepted by the airlines. "Every time the FAA doesn't want to do something," the chairman of a major airline said in a recent interview, "they wrap themselves in the cloak of safety and the debate is over."

Airline deregulation has resulted in a major change in the way airlines operate and thus has had a heavy impact on traffic control. All major airlines now have so-called "hub-and-spoke"

operations, where they schedule as many as 40 flights at a major airport at one time so passengers can make multiple connections without changing airlines.

The ideal hub-and-spoke scheme keeps the passenger on the ground no more than 30 minutes. That means there is a significant inbound rush, followed by a significant outbound rush. In Atlanta, Chicago and St. Louis, the airports serve as hubs for at least two competing carriers and the traffic problems are exacerbated.

The FAA insists that the great majority of delays, especially in the East in the spring and summer, are attributable to thunderstorms and other weather problems. The afternoon thunderheads that regularly move eastward, bringing highly localized but severe rain showers, are a significant threat even to jumbo jets, and many pilots will not go through them.

When a line of thunderstorms moves across Pennsylvania — even when skies are clear in New York and Washington — pilots maneuver to get over and around the bad weather. The results are fouled traffic patterns — and delayed passengers — throughout the East.

The New York City area's three airports present an unusual challenge to the FAA because they are so close to each other. Approach and departure routes at each airport intersect approach and departure routes at the others.

What looks like a simple takeoff at LaGuardia may force a plane landing at Kennedy into a holding pattern, depending on which runways are in use. Another nearby airport — Teterboro

in New Jersey — is full of high-performance business jets that share the same airspace and control facilities.

The FAA is drafting an East Coast plan to simplify traffic routings and controller responsibilities to ease the burden, but it is at least a year from being carried out.

In the meantime, Donald D. Engen, head of the FAA, has organized a task force of government and industry experts to try to develop a better understanding of each other's problems and work on solutions.

The solutions have problems. If the deregulated airlines meet together to coordinate schedules, they could be in violation of antitrust laws. These airlines are seeking FAA sponsorship of relief in that area, while retaining the basic position that scheduling should be unfettered.

The FAA also plans to acquire a new computer to replace a 30-year-old air traffic system that has often been modified and is close to capacity. The new computer will cost about \$10 billion over 10 years. The money will come from an aviation trust fund, which is financed by an 8 percent tax on passenger tickets and taxes on general aviation fuel.

Aviation executives fear that this year's transportation appropriations bill in Congress will never be passed because of a continuing battle over mass transit between the House committee that authorizes spending and the one that appropriates the funds. The executives are concerned that when the new Congress comes in with a mandate to eliminate the deficit, the air traffic system will not fare well.

ARTS / LEISURE

The Delight of 'Babes in Arms'

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — The unexpected delight of the week, indeed of the summer, has been the London premiere of "Babes in Arms," a Rodgers and Hart musical from 1937 which never made it across the Atlantic largely because soon after the Broadway opening it was hijacked

THE LONDON STAGE

by Hollywood where MGM tore apart its superlative score, inserted a lot of irrelevant numbers by other composers and then threw the whole shapeless mishmash to Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland.

Then came the war, and by the time that was over "Oklahoma" and the start of a new Rodgers partnership with Hammerstein made his Hart shows oddly unstageable for a decade or three.

But, as the recent triumphs of "Pal Joey" and "On Your Toes" would suggest, these things have a habit of pendulum-swinging back and now, looking around for a musical which would give students a showcase for agents and producers, the director, choreographer Wendy Toye brilliantly hit upon a book which, though shabby, is perfectly suited to drama-school graduates and a score stuffed with such gems as "Where or When," "My Funny Valentine," "The Lady Is a Tramp" and "I Wish I Were in Love Again."

There is a crucial distinction between this production and last year's London premiere of Sondheim's "Merrily We Roll Along," also given by drama students, although at the Guildhall. Where that show could be and indeed had been done elsewhere by professionals, this one is, I would have thought, unstageable except at a drama school.

True, the book is not what it was. Contemporary reports from Broadway suggest that it was once concerned with the children of vaudeville who, in order to avoid being sent to a work farm during the depression, put on a show to

raise their keep. Now their motives for putting on the show have been somewhat revised, so that they appear to be doing it merely to make sure that a summer theater up on Cape Cod remains in the right managerial hands.

The score has, however, been returned to its rightful shape and with 20 drama students Toye (and the uncredited Irving Davies) have achieved a joyous choreographic reminder of the days when to want to be the next Mary Martin was regarded as ambition enough.

All in all, a rare and remarkable treat.

For the National's Cottesloe stage, Michael Pennington has devised and is presenting a solo evening with "Anton Chekhov" which finds the Russian writer in old age looking back over his life and medical times.

The fact that old age for Chekhov was in fact 44, when he died of consumption in the Crimea, does not prevent Pennington's looking and sounding about 70, but this remains a very strong star turn in a curiously rambling and random show.

We get no real reference of any kind to Chekhov as a playwright (though the echoes of "Vanya" are everywhere) nor much indication of his marriage or his life; instead we get chunks of the diaries recalling horrendous visits to penal colonies and a kind of sidelong glance at the major work ("600 short stories and I've sinned in the dramatic line").

This would seem to be an evening of sidelights for those who, like Pennington, have steeped themselves in Chekhov and his Russia rather than those who expect a biographical or dramatic guide.

Aphra Behn, not a name to conjure with or indeed to spell unless very carefully, was the first woman in England to earn her living as a playwright and it therefore makes reasonably good sense for the Women's Playhouse Trust to establish itself with a revival of her "The Lucky Chance," written in 1686, at the Royal Court.

I wish the trust nothing but well in their determination to find a permanent home. But it still has to be said that "The Lucky Chance" rates higher as a sexual and historical curiosity than it does as a masterpiece of stagecraft.

It has been given an agile production by Jules Wright, and is strongly cast with Harriet Walter and Kathryn Pogson as the young beauties, Denis Lawson and Alan

Rickman as their chaotic suitors, and Paul Bacon and Jonathan Adams as the old lechers. It has also been given a set by Jenny Tiramani that opens out into the most elegant of gardens, and a score by Ilona Seasz that sounds like Purcell by way of John Dankworth.

Add to all of that a stunning opening dance in which the characters all describe themselves and their sexual intentions in mid-gallop, and it looks as though the Royal Court has itself a winner.

The problem is that from that opening exposition "The Lucky Chance" has nowhere to go but around in ever decreasing circles. Once we have been told at the outset what everyone is up to, and whose bed they wish to get themselves into, all that's left is for us to watch that happen, which it does, often very slowly.

The plotting is restoration basic, the language uninspired and the surprises minimal; what we get is a romp rather than any kind of social or sexual satire, and in the end, despite considerable theatrical energy, there is not enough here to keep the mind alive, or awake.

At Riverside, Stephen Lowe's "Seascape" is a leaky poetic vessel moored somewhere downstream of "Ship of Fools," but not far from "Outward Bound" (the play about ghosts at sea rather than the mountaineering course).

We are in an Aegean cruise ship two summers ago, at the time of the Falklands; passengers include a ghost from World War I, an IRA sympathizer who comes to a violent end, a narrator with delusions of poetic adequacy and assorted other tourists all of whom commendably manage to get through the evening without bursting into fits of uncontrollable giggles at dialogue which veers from "My grandfather was injured by a horse at Gallipoli" to "Why would your father have Helen's nicks?"

Unable to decide whether he was writing a poetic drama about afterlife or a paperback thriller outline for "Murder on the Aegean," Lowe has settled for a doty drag of history and politics, turning his cruise into a floating debate about feminism, Ireland, World War I and the South Atlantic.

There are also occasional references to Greek myth and the Bible, and one character nearly gets rabies although you could be forgiven for thinking that all aboard had been suffering from it for some time.

What persuaded a talented director and cast to devote their time to this shipwreck is one of the evening's many unsolved mysteries.



Michael Pennington as Chekhov in rambling show.

Manchester Given More Time to Halt Export of Painting

The Associated Press

MANCHESTER, England — The British government Monday gave Manchester City Art Gallery an extra month to raise a final £600,000 (about \$794,000) it needs to halt the export of one of the greatest paintings in England to California's rich Getty Museum.

"The Crucifixion of Jesus" by Duccio di Buoninsegna, has been in Britain since at least 1854. It will leave for the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, on Aug. 16, unless £1.8 million is raised. The Manchester gallery has raised £1.2 million to buy back the early 14th-century work.

The Manchester museum director, Timothy Clifford, said he convinced the arts minister, Lord Gower, that the extra money could be raised within a month, after arguing in a television interview that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has a responsibility to aid a state grant to the money already raised.

The Duccio masterpiece was sold last December by its anonymous owner, but the British government delayed its export for seven months to give British museums a chance to buy it. Artworks worth more than £8,000 or more than 50 years-old need an export license.

The Getty Museum has more than \$1 million a week to spend on art under the will of the late U.S. oilman, J. Paul Getty, who died in England in 1976. The painting was scheduled to leave Monday.

David Sanborn: 'It Can Be Real Magic'

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Listening to his intense desire, ingenuity, variety, technique, soul and commercial appeal fronting his quintet last week at the Olympia, it sounded clear that David Sanborn is on the verge of a dramatic breakthrough.

He plays the alto saxophone unlike it has ever been played, a cross between King Curtis, Art Pepper and Stevie Wonder. His youthful vigor is also reminiscent of the young Charlie Parker with Jay McShann, just beginning to pick up a serious head of steam.

This may seem odd speaking about a 39-year-old veteran who played with Little Milton and Albert King at the age of 15, with Paul Butterfield for four years, Stevie Wonder for two, who toured with the Eagles, James Brown and David Bowie, and recorded solo with Bowie, James Taylor, Linda Ronstadt, Cat Stevens and Rickie Lee Jones.

His record "Voyeur" won a Grammy in 1981 and his latest, "Backstreet," was voted jazz album of the year by Cashbox Magazine, which also named him soloist of the year.

But in a sense he was only born musically two years ago.

After 20 years of escalating chemical self-abuse, Sanborn was sitting in his New York apartment staring with great affection at the bottle of Scotch and quarter ounce of cocaine on his table when the phone rang. It was the woman he loved. She said she loved him very much too but she could not handle his excesses any more and had decided to leave him.

He shrugged and said: "Oh yeah? Well, okay. Bye." He loved his chemicals more. Much more. That's all he ever thought about. Then suddenly it hit him. "What am I doing to my life?" He shivered, began to sweat, jumped up and dumped the Scotch and the cocaine into the bathtub. He called his friend the tenorman Michael Brecker: "I need help." Brecker recommended therapy, Alcoholics Anonymous and a nutritionist.

Musicians taking drugs has become a boring story, which makes a sad story sadder. But this story has a happy ending and a wider context.

Drug addicts are emotionally and physically pickled, artificially preserved, and if they manage to climb out of the brine, they tend to be younger and more energetic than their age. Brecker, Miles Davis, Eric Clapton and Sanborn, among others, have all gone through a similar process in recent



David Sanborn displays his vigor on the alto sax.

years. This trend towards sobriety by top-level popular musicians, all of whom play better than ever as a result, is one reason Sanborn feels that something important and positive is about to happen. It is certainly happening to him.

"David is one of the most complete musicians on the planet," according to Michael Kamen. Kamen, director for Bowie, arranger of "The Wall" and producer of "The Final Cut" for Pink Floyd, Kamen is writing a concerto for Sanborn: "As a virtuoso, he is on the same level as Paganini and Zuckerman."

Two years is not enough time to heal a generation of physical and psychic havoc. Sanborn is brittle. Above all, he thinks about "not driving myself nuts because if I do I'll start getting high again." Like many ex-addicts, he has moved to the other extreme. He makes do with a glass of mineral water, which is all he drinks. His diet permits no salt or fats because of a bad back from a childhood bout with polio, he orders a board to be placed under the mattress in every hotel. "I'm a pain in the neck on the road," he laughed. He seemed to permit himself the laugh.

How did a 15-year-old white kid get to work with veteran black bluesmen in the segregated Midwest of the early 1960s? "I guess they just liked the way I played," he laughed again, more expressive this time. Laughing while sober takes practice. "It was such a marvelous experience, coming out of my Velvet cheese suburban life [his father was an advertising executive in St. Louis] into this other world that had so many colors and textures. But I had no burning desire to be a musician until I was asked 'What do you want to do with the rest of your life?' You know that awful question. Well, I said that if I absolutely have to make up my mind right now [he was 17], I'll be a musician."

While majoring in music at Northwestern University and the University of Iowa, he was taught "chords with fancy numbers" by the saxophonist J.R. Montrose, who also introduced him to the music of Charlie Parker. He left college to go on the road with the Paul Butterfield blues band. Working with Stevie Wonder was "like standing next to a nuclear reactor on stage. Stevie's commitment is astounding. I learned so much about phrasing from him."

But I never really learned the vocabulary of bebop. I regret that. I'm working on it now. Unfortunately, the context of my music at this point does not allow me much expression in that area but that's going to change."

This is difficult for him to be honest about. Speaking of the rhythm and blues music that made him famous and would have made him rich had he not put so much money up his nose, he says: "I don't hate it, it swings, but it's one-dimensional, monochromatic. I just feel limited by it at this point. It's not very challenging harmonically, but I spent a lot of years not thinking much about what I was doing."

"Now I'm asking myself 'Okay, what are your priorities?' First I want to keep my wife about me and stay healthy so I can live another 50 years and make some good music. I made some compromises, but they were temporary compromises and we've all done that at one time or another. It's just a question of not making a habit out of compromise."

Few musicians have compromised less than Gil Evans, and few have more respect from other musicians. Sanborn has been working on and off with Evans, who does not exactly pay rock 'n' roll prices, for the past 12 years. What's in it for him? "Adventure. Gil's music is different every time. It's so beautifully spontaneous. He'll make a sideways motion with his hands and somehow we all play sideways. It can be real magic. Sometimes it doesn't come off but that's the chance you take. It's like life. A little chaos, a little order."

David Sanborn: Montreal, Switzerland, July 18; Nimes, July 20; Montpellier, July 21; London, July 22.

Graham Greene Dossier From FBI Is Auctioned

The Associated Press

LONDON — An FBI dossier on British novelist Graham Greene has been auctioned by Sotheby's to a London book dealer for £1,760 (\$2,320). Greene obtained his 45-page file from the FBI under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

Greene, 79, whose novels often deal with the tribulations of Catholicism, has long sympathized with leftist causes and for years was denied entry into the United States. He wrote in the London weekly, The Spectator, that much of the file consisted of newspaper clippings and records of his travels in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Giant Hollywood Sign To Flash for Olympics

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — The 450-foot-wide "HOLLYWOOD" sign will be turned into a giant light-show for the Olympics. On July 28, the day the Olympics open, dozens of floodlights — 10 colors in all — will turn the 61-year-old landmark into a flashing rainbow.

The sign was rescued from deterioration six years ago.

NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	+0.50
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.50	109.50	+0.50
GE	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.50	+0.50
AMT	90.00	89.00	89.50	89.50	+0.50
MSFT	80.00	79.00	79.50	79.50	+0.50
GOV	70.00	69.00	69.50	69.50	+0.50
INTL	60.00	59.00	59.50	59.50	+0.50
WAT	50.00	49.00	49.50	49.50	+0.50
WAL	40.00	39.00	39.50	39.50	+0.50
WMT	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50	+0.50

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WMT	30.00	29.00	29.50	29.50	+0.50

NYSE Index					
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
NYSE	115.51	115.33	115.37	115.37	+0.17
Dow	115.51	115.33	115.37	115.37	+0.17
AMEX	115.51	115.33	115.37	115.37	+0.17
NASDAQ	115.51	115.33	115.37	115.37	+0.17
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AMT	90.00	89.00	89.50	89.50	+0.50	AMT	90.00	89.00	89.50	89.50	+0.50
MSFT	80.00					MSFT	80.00				
GOOG	70.00					GOOG	70.00				
DIS	60.00					DIS	60.00				
BA	50.00					BA	50.00				
WMT	40.00					WMT	40.00				
PG	30.00					PG	30.00				
UNH	20.00					UNH	20.00				
CVX	10.00					CVX	10.00				
MRK	9.00					MRK	9.00				
LLY	8.00					LLY	8.00				
ABBV	7.00					ABBV	7.00				
MRNA	6.00					MRNA	6.00				
CRISPR	5.00					CRISPR	5.00				
AMZN	4.00					AMZN	4.00				
FB	3.00					FB	3.00				
GOOGL	2.00					GOOGL	2.00				
APPL	1.00					APPL	1.00				
INTC	0.50					INTC	0.50				
QCOM	0.25					QCOM	0.25				
TXN	0.10					TXN	0.10				
ADI	0.05					ADI	0.05				
ANET	0.02					ANET	0.02				
MRVL	0.01					MRVL	0.01				
ARMH	0.005					ARMH	0.005				
ARMK	0.002					ARMK	0.002				
ARMJ	0.001					ARMJ	0.001				
ARMN	0.0005					ARMN	0.0005				
ARMO	0.0002					ARMO	0.0002				
ARMP	0.0001					ARMP	0.0001				
ARMQ	0.00005					ARMQ	0.00005				
ARMR	0.00002					ARMR	0.00002				
ARMS	0.00001					ARMS	0.00001				
ARMU	0.000005					ARMU	0.000005				
ARMV	0.000002					ARMV	0.000002				
ARMW	0.000001					ARMW	0.000001				
ARMX	0.0000005					ARMX	0.0000005				
ARMY	0.0000002					ARMY	0.0000002				
ARMZ	0.0000001					ARMZ	0.0000001				
ARM1	0.00000005					ARM1	0.00000005				
ARM2	0.00000002					ARM2	0.00000002				
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ARM5	0.000000002					ARM5	0.000000002				
ARM6	0.000000001					ARM6	0.000000001				
ARM7	0.0000000005					ARM7	0.0000000005				
ARM8	0.0000000002					ARM8	0.0000000002				
ARM9	0.0000000001					ARM9	0.0000000001				
ARM10	0.00000000005					ARM10	0.00000000005				
ARM11	0.00000000002					ARM11	0.00000000002				
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ARM13	0.000000000005					ARM13	0.000000000005				
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ARM23	0.000000000000002					ARM23	0.000000000000002				
ARM24	0.000000000000001					ARM24	0.000000000000001				
ARM25	0.0000000000000005					ARM25	0.0000000000000005				
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ARM27	0.0000000000000001					ARM27	0.0000000000000001				
ARM28	0.00000000000000005					ARM28	0.00000000000000005				
ARM29	0.00000000000000002					ARM29	0.00000000000000002				
ARM30	0.00000000000000001					ARM30	0.00000000000000001				
ARM31	0.000000000000000005					ARM31	0.000000000000000005				
ARM32	0.000000000000000002					ARM32	0.000000000000000002				
ARM33	0.000000000000000001					ARM33	0.000000000000000001				
ARM34	0.0000000000000000005					ARM34	0.0000000000000000005				
ARM35	0.0000000000000000002					ARM35	0.0000000000000000002				
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ARM37	0.00000000000000000005					ARM37	0.00000000000000000005				
ARM38	0.00000000000000000002					ARM38	0.00000000000000000002				
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ARM51	0.000000000000000000000001					ARM51	0.000000000000000000000001				
ARM52	0.0000000000000000000000005					ARM52	0.0000000000000000000000005				
ARM53	0.0000000000000000000000002					ARM53	0.0000000000000000000000002				
ARM54	0.0000000000000000000000001					ARM54	0.0000000000000000000000001				
ARM55	0.00000000000000000000000005					ARM55	0.00000000000000000000000005				
ARM56	0.00000000000000000000000002					ARM56	0.00000000000000000000000002				
ARM57	0.00000000000000000000000001					ARM57	0.00000000000000000000000001				
ARM58	0.000000000000000000000000005					ARM58	0.000000000000000000000000005				
ARM59	0.000000000000000000000000002					ARM59	0.000000000000000000000000002				
ARM60	0.000000000000000000000000001					ARM60	0.000000000000000000000000001				
ARM61	0.0000000000000000000000000005					ARM61	0.0000000000000000000000000005				
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ARM63	0.0000000000000000000000000001					ARM63	0.0000000000000000000000000001				
ARM64	0.00000000000000000000000000005					ARM64	0.00000000000000000000000000005				
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ARM68	0.000000000000000000000000000002					ARM68	0.000000000000000000000000000002				
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ARM71	0.0000000000000000000000000000002					ARM71	0.0000000000000000000000000000002				
ARM72	0.0000000000000000000000000000001					ARM72	0.0000000000000000000000000000001				
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ARM78	0.000000000000000000000000000000001					ARM78	0.000000000000000000000000000000001				
ARM79	0.0000000000000000000000000000000005					ARM79	0.0000000000000000000000000000000005				
ARM80	0.0000000000000000000000000000000002					ARM80	0.0000000000000000000000000000000002				
ARM81	0.0000000000000000000000000000000001					ARM81	0.0000000000000000000000000000000001				
ARM82	0.00000000000000000000000000000000005					ARM82	0.00000000000000000000000000000000005				
ARM83	0.00000000000000000000000000000000002					ARM83	0.00000000000000000000000000000000002				
ARM84	0.00000000000000000000000000000000001					ARM84	0.00000000000000000000000000000000001				

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Treasurers Find That Banks Can Solve Rate Problems

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Corporate treasurers in Europe can now hedge against fluctuating interest rates as simply as they have been doing against currency shifts, but they are not using the regulated financial-futures markets. Instead, they are going off-market through some London banks.

Many European corporations have stayed out of the financial-futures market in Chicago or London, but with the recent increase in interest-rate volatility in Britain, corporate treasurers dealing in pounds have a growing interest in hedging rates.

"A lot of corporations are not that delighted with cumbersome methods used in the regulated financial-futures markets," says Brian Watters, executive director and treasurer of Citicorp International Bank Ltd., the merchant banking arm of Citicorp. What corporate treasurers object to most are the inflexible dates of the futures contracts and margins.

The financial-futures contract is slightly inflexible as far as some of our corporate clients are concerned," says Ken Williams, chief adviser with Hambros Bank in London. "They can't get the dates they want. And to hedge \$5 million for example it's not worth paying the margins every day."

The off-market futures hedging that a dozen or so London banks offer is simpler and more flexible than the regulated market. It is especially attractive to companies that want to hedge \$1 million to \$5 million.

As an example, a company treasurer who knows his company will have to borrow \$1 million two months from now to finance inventory buildup worries that interest rates are going to rise and that the money he intends to borrow will be more expensive. He wants to lock in lower current interest rates.

The treasurer goes to a bank that offers him an acceptable rate. When the time comes to borrow, if interest rates have risen, the bank will pay the company any difference in the interest rates. If, on the other hand, interest rates have fallen, the company will pay the bank the difference.

The difference between the regulated financial-futures market and the off-market, Mr. Williams says, is that you get one big hit at the end of the transaction in the off-market. In the regulated futures market, the hedger pays a little every day. "So under the [off-market] system you have to make sure that your customer is more creditworthy," he says.

Some banks and brokers have started developing an interbank market to hedge against rate volatility. Tradition, the Lanes-based international money broker, has just launched its new Futures Rate Agreements (FRAs). The Swiss brokers operate as a matchmaker between a bank wanting to hedge against a rise in interest rates and a bank wanting to hedge against a drop in rates. Such large U.S. and European banks as Barclays, Société Générale and the Banque Nationale de Paris are enthusiastic about the new idea. The main attraction is that an FRA, unlike a loan, is off the bank's balance sheet.

Most bankers expect the interbank market to complement the regulated financial-futures markets. But how a growth in the volume of interbank hedging against rate fluctuations will affect corporate treasurers is still unclear.

Some argue that a liquid interbank market could help banks offer more competitive prices to their clients.

"Normally, with a lot of banks involved and increased liquidity, the banks should be able to offer finer pricing to their corporate clients," says Daniel Treves, executive vice president of Compagnie Financière et de Crédit (Tradition Group), a holding company.

But other bankers argue that they already offer their corporate clients competitive prices. "Whether we can hedge in this new interbank market or not will not change anything in our dealings with our corporate clients," says Jacques Baudin, associate director of Société Générale in Paris. "That aspect of it however may be interesting for smaller banks that have greater difficulty in finding the matching funds for a hedge."

Banks offer a simpler way to hedge than futures markets.

U.S. Banks Fare Better Overseas

Treasury Reports Barriers Falling

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. banks continue to encounter barriers to conducting business in foreign countries, but the restrictions are fewer than they were five years ago, according to a U.S. government survey.

The Treasury Department, in a report released to Congress Monday, said that the access U.S. banks have to foreign markets "has improved over the past five years but that significant inequities still remain."

The study found that improvement had come in 16 countries — eight industrialized and eight developing countries — compared with the more restrictive practices of five years ago.

In particular, it found that "Canada, Japan, Spain and Finland have significantly reduced barriers to foreign banks."

"Significant improvements are also in process in Norway and Portugal and have been scheduled in the Republic of Korea," the study said.

But, even in countries where noticeable changes were made, the study said, "there were still inequities in the treatment of U.S. banks that resulted in some discrimination."

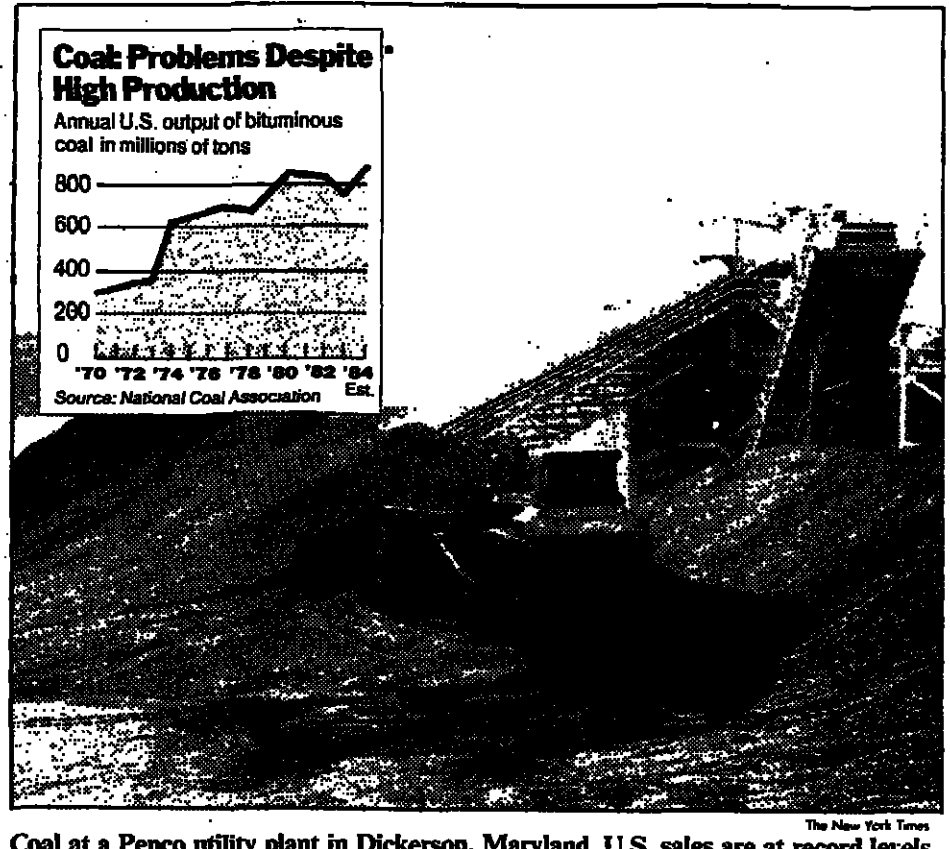
No improvement was found in banking restrictions in Brazil, Mexico or Venezuela.

The study said there had been a "decline in competitive equality" in the Philippines as well as "deterioration" in foreign banking rules in Thailand.

Sweden was found to have shown no change in its practices, but the study said it offered "prospects for improvement."

India, Taiwan and Australia had shown "minor improvement," the study said. However, Australia offered "prospects for additional" entry by foreigners into its markets, the study found.

In the department's 1979 survey, most of the 16 countries allowed few activities by foreign banks.



Coal at a Pepco utility plant in Dickerson, Maryland. U.S. sales are at record levels.

U.S. Coal Producers Are Struggling To Get Industry Out of the Doldrums

By Stuart Diamond
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. coal production and sales are at record levels after two years of stagnation, but few in the industry are joyful.

A domestic coal strike looms in October. Exports are down. And such controversies as the dispute surrounding acid rain are keeping the most abundant major energy resource from fulfilling its potential as a low-cost replacement for oil and gas.

"The industry is in terrible shape," said Hoff Stauffer, an expert for ICF Inc., a Washington, D.C., consulting firm that advises coal companies and government agencies. "Production until recently went down, not up. But things are improving."

Indeed, recent figures seem to suggest a bright outlook. Coal production in June rose 24 percent, to a record 76.9 million tons for the month. And many experts are predicting a record year for production and sales.

But most experts say the surge is misleading because much of it was spurred by customers' stockpiling of coal in expectation of a possible

strike. Even if there is no strike, most analysts expect production and sales to fall from present levels as customers use their reserves.

"The industry is not healthy, but it's hit bottom and [is] getting better," said John F. Kawa, who follows the industry for Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

The industry faces a list of problems: excess capacity, reduced demand from steel producers, tough export competition, environmental and safety disputes, repeated strikes and increased transport costs.

"There is no single problem that you can't overcome, but if you are a major industrial user wondering what to do, you would think twice about using coal and probably decide it's not worth it," said Lester B. Lave, a professor of economics and public policy at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. Government and industry efforts to deal with the problems are "fragmented" and "not organized," he said.

Making matters worse is an image of being an outdated and dirty business, something the coal industry finds rankling.

One result is that coal, which constitutes more

Citicorp Profit Slipped Slightly In 2d Quarter

United Press International

NEW YORK — Citicorp, the largest U.S. bank holding company, Tuesday reported that its second-quarter earnings fell 2 percent from a year ago and said overdue payments on loans to Argentina had a "negligible" impact on the results.

Bankers Trust, 10th-largest U.S. bank company, said earnings were up 13 percent in the quarter, despite \$103 million of nonperforming Argentine loans that reduced results by \$1.7 million after taxes.

Citicorp had net income of \$206 million, or \$1.48 a share fully diluted, down from \$210 million, or \$1.51 a share, a year ago. It said that lower foreign exchange and money-market trading profits were the major factors in the earnings decline.

Foreign-exchange earnings were \$40 million, down from \$67 million. Other trading profits were \$13 million, down from \$23 million.

Bankers Trust earned \$70 million, or \$2.19 a share, in the second quarter, up from \$61.8 million, or \$2.04 a share, a year earlier.

The earnings gain came primarily on non-interest income and despite the nonperforming loans, a rise in allowance for loan losses, lower foreign-exchange trading profits to \$2.6 million from \$11.4 million a year ago and a loss in other trading profits.

Bankers Trust increased its provision for loan losses to \$40 million from \$10 million last year.

Citicorp, whose subsidiary Citibank is the second-largest U.S. bank ranked by deposits after Bank of America, divides its earnings into three "banks" — institutional, individual and investment.

Citicorp said recent regulatory guidelines on nonperforming loans had a negligible impact on earnings since they reflected normal practice.

Argentina's nonperforming loans increased by \$158 million, bringing the total to \$479 million. Citicorp's total loans to that country amount to \$1.1 billion.

"Argentina is not a major factor with Citicorp," said one analyst.

"Non-accrual Argentine loans are high — 44 percent of the total to that country — but they represented only 1 percent profit, or \$11 million after-tax, of revenue."

Nonperforming and renegotiated loans in Citicorp's portfolio amounted to \$2.4 billion at the end of the second quarter.

Revenue in Citicorp's individual banking sector was up 24 percent, but earnings were reduced by \$3 million because of losses on the acquisitions of savings and loans in Chicago and Miami.

John S. Reed, who has been named to succeed Walter B. Wriston as chairman of Citicorp on Aug. 1, headed the individual banking sector, which is "benefiting from the business initiatives of the last several years," the company said. Mr. Reed was credited with reversing losses incurred in Citicorp's strong move into automated banking several years ago.

Citicorp has, like many major banks, increased its primary capital. On June 30, primary capital, which includes common shareholder equity and valuation of reserve for loan losses, reached \$7.8 billion, up from \$6.1 billion a year earlier.

Court Defeat for Citicorp

The Tennessee Supreme Court, in a setback for a subsidiary of Citicorp, has upheld a state law prohibiting out-of-state companies from operating industrial banks in the state. The Associated Press reported from Nashville, Tennessee.

On Tuesday, Bill Smith, vice president for Citicorp Financial Services Corp.'s Tennessee operations, termed Monday's ruling a "temporary setback" in the company's effort to sell thrift certificates in the state.

The Supreme Court rejected Citicorp's contention that the state legislature's rush to close a loophole earlier this year in a 1983 law amounted to illegal discrimination against out-of-state companies.

Steady Growth Predicted for Japan Economy

Reuters

TOKYO — The Japanese economy will grow, producing the best performance seen for five years, a government agency said Tuesday.

Officials at the Economic Planning Agency said in a report growth was being helped by rising exports, increased consumer spending and rising industrial investment.

Japan's growth rate in the financial year ending next March would top the government's planned 4.1 percent, agency economists said, although they were not prepared to forecast a new figure.

However, private economic groups, such as the Japanese Economic Research Center, have said that the growth rate will be higher than 5 percent.

The last time the economy grew at more than 5 percent in a year was in 1979, before the second oil crisis prompted a period of lower growth. Last year Japan's growth rate was 3.7 percent.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on July 17, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 P.M. EDT.

	S	E	D.M.	F.F.	11L	10L	S.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.208	4.248	112.54	36.255	0.1837	17.855	5.571	152.41	125.25
Brussels	7.212	74.212	26.252	4.60	3.2922	17.855	5.571	152.41	125.25
Frankfurt	2.802	3.791	32.58	1.628	88.40	4.934	118.28	117.48	
London	1.221	2.215	3.7012	11.5402	2.5077	4.981	74.16	3.170	208.015
Madrid	1.04740	2.215	41.430	20.22	54.82	38.35	72.57	2.271	
New York	1.04740	1.2148	2.8328	8.3755	1.248.00	3.270	57.20	2.422	242.45
Paris	0.7715	11.547	39.630	4.934	27.218	15.151	343.08	3.2625	
Tokyo	241.225	211.48	82.14	22.67	19.226	19.226	19.226	19.226	
Zurich	2.4028	3.1894	84.25	72.54	0.1375	75.825	4.181	0.994	
1 ECU	0.7607	0.9548	2.2366	4.8654	1.204.14	3.294	45.291	1.892	190.48
1 SDR	1.02131	0.7048	2.9024	6.9076	1.784.69	3.294	58.891	2.458	344.54

Dollar Values

	U.S.	Swiss	Irish	U.S.	Swiss	Irish	U.S.	Swiss	Irish
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Bank	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

INTEREST RATES

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.
10L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
20L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
30L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
40L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
50L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
60L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
70L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
80L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
90L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
100L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8

* Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.	2 yr.	3 yr.	4 yr.	5 yr.	10 yr.
10L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
20L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
30L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
40L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
50L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
60L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
70L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
80L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
90L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8
100L	11 1/4 - 11 5/8	9 1/4 - 9 5/8	8 1/4 - 8 5/8	7 1/4 - 7 5/8	6 1/4 - 6 5/8	5 1/4 - 5 5/8	4 1/4 - 4 5/8	3 1/4 - 3 5/8	2 1/4 - 2 5/8

Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Rate	12	12
Federal Funds	11 1/4	11 1/4	Cash Money	11 1/2	11 1/2
Prime Rate	12	12	3-month Treasury Bill	11 1/2	11 1/2

Div	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sis.	High	Low	Close	Qual.	Chgo
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[illegible]

Sales in	Net	Sales
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[illegible]

9	17	17%	-1%	SvcFct		30	8	7%
12	17%	12%	-1%	SvcOsk	.16	1.3	326	12%
2%				ShrMed	.46	1.9	499	14%
				ShrMnt	2.12	5.3	52	4%
				Shelby			26	14%
				Sheny			61	27%
7%	7	7%	-1%	ShonSth	.16	4	187	16%
10%	20%	20%		Silcon			39	13%
9%	9%	9%	-1%	Silicon			57	19%
5%	5	5%	+1%	Silicon s			137	16%
5	14%	14%	+1%	Silicr			94	9%

[illegible]

Issuer/Min cpa/Mort.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
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[illegible]

LONG BEACH, California —

Cars	1.08	3.7	67	23	29%	39% + %
Cosmo	.98	4.0	64	4%	34%	+ %
CrimeC	.60	6.09	9%	8%	9% + %	
Cranus	.50	10	9%	9%	9%	
CrosTr	.80	4	129	17%	17%	
CombiK	.40	3.2	11	13%	13% - %	
ColumF	.94	3.1	51	17%	15%	
ColumS	.56	3.9	61	14%	14%	
D						
DBA			170	10	10% + %	
Dalys*			183	22	21%	
JBRest						
Jackson						
JamF						
JamWrr						
JeffMrt						
Jerico						
JiffS						
JhmAn						
Jmichid						
JamLA						

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"Les Landes" on the "Silver Coast"
(France)

Lease 3/6/9 years, 35 km from Biarritz,
in a fenced-in park of 2 hectares, with
small, modern, detached houses from the
sea and 50 m. from a lake. Recently
constructed with a maximum capacity of
120 people, 42 rooms, 12 bathrooms, a
kitchen, a bar, a swimming pool, a garden
which includes a kitchen, a restaurant,
recreation, games and conference rooms.
Central-heating in all the buildings. Monthly
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ment) Address all mail to:

Box D 2098, Herald Tribune,
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London 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Frankfurt 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Paris 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Geneva 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Brussels 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Madrid 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Barcelona 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
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Amsterdam 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
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Irkutsk 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Chita 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
Ulan-Ude 5 a.m. GMT	18 1/2	18 1/2	99.41	99.37
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Cdn. Pacific Ship 57-01-P68	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P69	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P70	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P71	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P72	9/10	6-17	98.85
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Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P80	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P81	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P82	9/10	6-17	98.85
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Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P86	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P87	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P88	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P89	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P90	9/10	6-17	98.85
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Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P97	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P98	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P99	9/10	6-17	98.85
Can. Pac. Ship 57-01-P100	9/10	6-17	98.85

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Bank Ltd., London

WHAT WOULD
WITHO
WEEK
EACH FRIDAY

LIFE BE LIKE
T IT?
ND
N THE IIT

[illegible]

PALM DIL		
17:30 20 mins		
Asst	Previous	
1	810	898
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4	1,052	970
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100	940	979

Pilots

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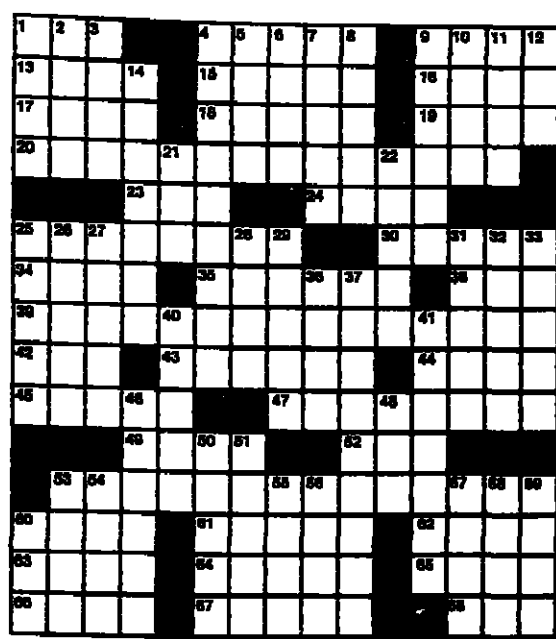
Japan Ship Orders Plummet

Reuters

TOKYO — Foreign orders received by Japanese shipbuilders in April to June totaled 46 ships and 997,600 gross tons, down from 195 ships and 3.95 million tons a year earlier, the Japan Ship Exporters Association said Tuesday.

1

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE
WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT



ACROSS

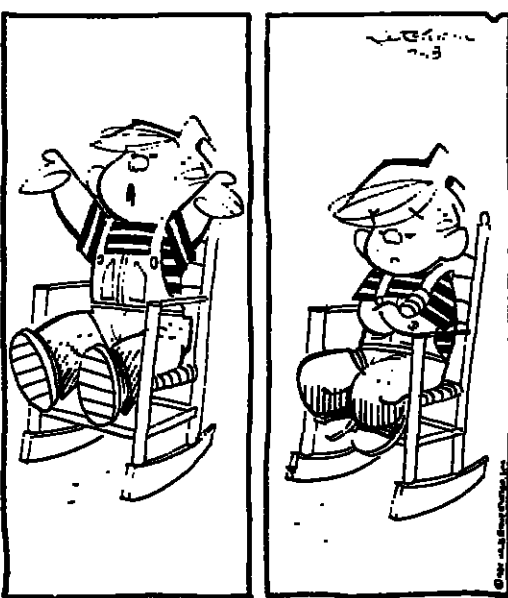
1 Boltmaker's tool
4 S.R.O. show
9 Sutherland is one
13 Vault
18 Piece of pastry
19 No longer new
20 With 39 and 33
23 Work unit
24 Maugham's "The Razor's" ...
25 Periods of peace section
30 Open-window bazaar
34 Jai
35 Certain Civil War volunteer
38 "Whiffenpoof" sound
39 See 20 across
42 Harrison's nickname
43 Passionate
44 Utah ski resort
45 O.T. jumper
47 Like some grapes

DOWN

1—mater
2 Have on
3 Los
4 What author called Galileo
5 Double agent
6 Saharan
7 Rubberneck
8 Salome's admirer
9 He's foul on fairways
10 Man is one
11 Swart
12 Punctless punch
14 Catherine's successor
21 Wrath
22 Post Nash
25 State trooper's device
26 Luffy, in Lyon
27 Musical "ssh!"
28 Lincoln married one
29 Flocks of mallards
31 White poplar
32 Observes Yom Kippur
33 Bye-byes
36 Superexcellent
37 Yellow like an egg yolk
40 Be knighted
41 Old-style luggage
42 Captivate
43 Balmoral Castle's river
48 Busy airport
51 More pleasant
53 Lallypug
54 Dub or tab
55 British nursemaid
56 Mardi—
57 Spa attraction
58 Out of port
59 Hire
60 Lamprey

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UDGIE
ENVOW
NITTEY
VOELN

Answer here: " " " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BELIE TRULY HAWKER LEVITY
Answer: Some people who think they're "in the swim" are just this—ALL WET

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Algeria 16 22 12 24
Amsterdam 17 22 12 24
Athens 23 29 18 24
Barcelona 17 22 12 24
Berlin 17 22 12 24
Brussels 17 22 12 24
Bucharest 17 22 12 24
Cairo 23 29 18 24
Cardiff 17 22 12 24
Copenhagen 17 22 12 24
Crested Dept. 17 22 12 24
Dublin 17 22 12 24
Geneva 17 22 12 24
Helsinki 17 22 12 24
Hong Kong 23 29 18 24
London 17 22 12 24
Lyon 17 22 12 24
Madrid 17 22 12 24
Moscow 17 22 12 24
Munich 17 22 12 24
New York 23 29 18 24
Ole 17 22 12 24
Paris 17 22 12 24
Prague 17 22 12 24
Reykjavik 17 22 12 24
Rome 17 22 12 24
Stockholm 17 22 12 24
Sunderland 17 22 12 24
Vienna 17 22 12 24
Warsaw 17 22 12 24
Zurich 17 22 12 24

MIDDLE EAST

Abu Dhabi 17 22 12 24
Amman 17 22 12 24
Beirut 17 22 12 24
Damascus 17 22 12 24
Jerusalem 17 22 12 24
Tel Aviv 17 22 12 24

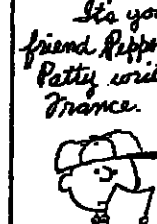
OCEANIA

Auckland 17 22 12 24
Sydney 17 22 12 24
Wellington 17 22 12 24

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNEL: SHIP: FRANKFURT: Cloudy. Temp: 15-21 (24-31). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp: 15-21 (24-31). PARIS: Cloudy. Temp: 15-21 (24-31). ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp: 15-21 (24-31). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. Temp: 15-21 (24-31). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Temp: 15-21 (24-31).

PEANUTS

Dear Chuck, it's your old friend R. J. R. writing from France.



BLONDIE

MISS BUXLEY, I'VE BEEN APPOINTED TO SEE IF YOU'RE JOGGING ON YOUR LUNCH HOUR



BEETLE BAILEY

WHO WANTS TO KNOW?



ANDY CAPP

WHAT HAVE I DONE IN MY LIFE, BUT WHAT DO I WANT TO DO NOW?



WIZARD OF ID

THIS IS MY FAVORITE SHOW!



REX MORGAN

I DON'T SEE YOU DANCING THERE, KENNY!



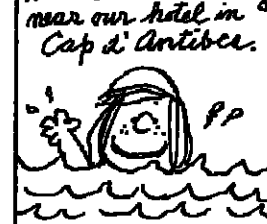
GARFIELD

BARK! BARK! BARK!



PEANUTS

Here I am swimming near our hotel in Cap d'Antibes.



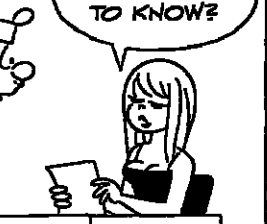
BLONDIE

I'VE NEVER SEEN YOU CRY IN A MOVIE



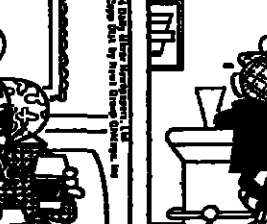
BEETLE BAILEY

THE ENTIRE MALE POPULATION OF CAMP SWAMPY



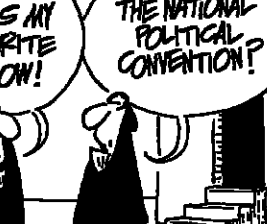
ANDY CAPP

I WOULDN'T SAY THAT, FLO—ANYONE WHO CAN AFFORD THAT BLOKE CAN BE A TOTAL FAILURE



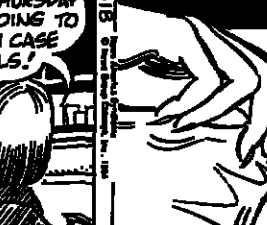
WIZARD OF ID

YOU MEAN THIS ISN'T LET'S MAKE A DEAL?



REX MORGAN

SURE WHO JUST PHONED FROM NEW YORK, MARTHA!



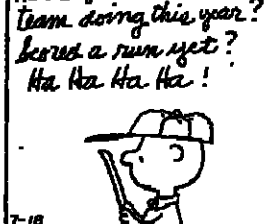
GARFIELD

ODIE ISN'T REALLY STUPID



PEANUTS

HA HA HA HA!



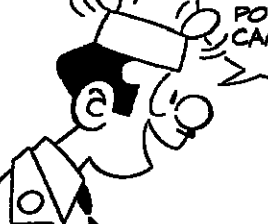
BLONDIE

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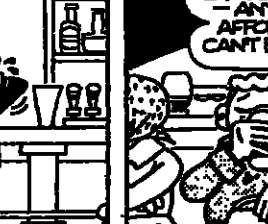
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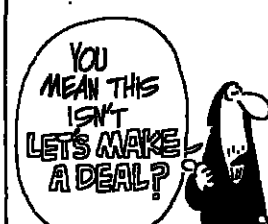
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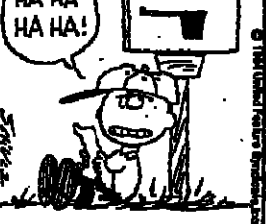
GARFIELD

ODIE ISN'T REALLY STUPID



PEANUTS

HA HA HA HA!



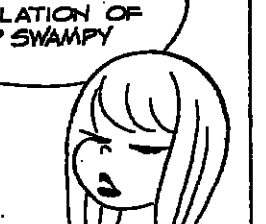
BLONDIE

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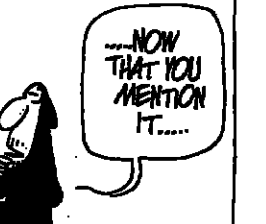
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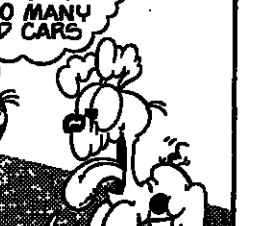
REX MORGAN

SURE WHO JUST PHONED FROM NEW YORK, MARTHA!



GARFIELD

ODIE ISN'T REALLY STUPID



IN ANOTHER COUNTRY

By Susan Kenney. 163 pp. \$13.95.

Viking, 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

"IN Another Country" is not exactly a novel and not exactly a collection of short stories. It consists of six stories, all of them narrated by a 40-year-old woman named Sara, who lives with her husband, Phil, and their two young children. All of the stories deal with the deaths, illnesses and accidents that have haunted her life. As she puts it:

"Ever since my father died . . . when I was 12, I have felt that it was my responsibility to keep everyone around me safe. This has meant saving them when necessary, at the very least hovering somewhat officiously, a walking first-aid manual, rapid extirpator and rehabilitator of lost causes. Phil has called this my rescue complex, but, complex or not, I can't help believing deep down that whatever is lost can be recovered, what is broken can be mended, and what is gone replaced; at least it's worth a try."

The central event in Sara's life is her father's death. She adored him, and he her; when he was killed by a heart attack while traveling on business she felt at once inexplicably guilty and oppressively bereft. Even now, 28 years later, memories of his funeral and dreams about the circumstances of his death besiege her. Everything in her life seems to connect in some way with this now-distant death, to offer an unresolved clue to its meaning.

It is even worse for her mother. Her life is a "wayward cycle of highs and lows," unpredictable and sometimes terrifying, as she shifts wildly in and out of dementia. She has been through assorted mental treatments, electric shock included, and now maintains an uneasy balance by means of Librium. But the knowledge is always there:

"Ever since my father died . . . she's been running away, unable to see his death as anything but a betrayal, a treachery, a failure either on his part or hers. . . . It's still right there behind her, and if she reaches back to straighten her stocking seams or fix her hair or zip her dress up all the way she may just by mistake put a hand on it, that one monstrous, unacceptable, inescapable fact of his death."

Sara's great fear is that this will be her fate too—to be so consumed by death, her father's or anyone else's, that she will be unable to live her life. It is a fear that becomes brutally urgent when her husband suddenly is taken seriously, perhaps mortally, ill. As she sits in the waiting room of the hospital, not knowing if Phil is "dead or dying," she sees the connections between all these deaths and illnesses. When Phil says, "This is the worst thing I could have done to you," she remembers her father and replies, "I'll take you with me just the way I have my father. You will be with me. You'll be with all of us."

At first she wonders if these are just words, words said more to comfort than out of conviction, and then she thinks: "What I've said to Phil is true; I have carried my father with me all these years, as real a presence in my life as those who are alive but in some other place." Even at a moment when her husband's future is painfully uncertain—even though she knows that to lose him, too, would seem unbearable and unsurpassable—she begins to understand that she has been given gifts death cannot take

BOOKS

away: in that understanding lies her hope for peace and comfort.

It is a true ending to a book that, though modest in size and ambition, contains a good measure of truth. It also, in many strengths notwithstanding, contains a good measure of empty space. In this novel about death, too much is inadvertently lifeless; too much is show, not enough is tell. Susan Kenney is clearly an intelligent, thoughtful writer whose good intentions are self-evident, but she has not managed to turn her thoughtfulness into a convincing work of fiction. "In Another Country" is pleasant to read and offers a certain amount of food for contemplation, but what it has to say is more interesting than how it says it.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of the Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

1. AND LADIES OF THE CLUB, by Helen Brown Samuels, 128 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

2. LULLABY, by Gore Vidal, 128 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

3. FULL CIRCLE, by Danielle Steel, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

4. THE NIGHTMARE PRICKS, by Robert Ludlum, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

5. THE WALKING DRUM, by Louis L'Amour, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

6. DEEP SIX, by Clive Cussler, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

7. THE HAIL, by Leon Uris, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

8. THE WHEEL OF FORTUNE, by Susan Howatch, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

9. THE WITCHES OF EASTWICK, by John Updike, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

10. THE BUTTER BATTLE BOOK, by Dr. Seuss, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

11. HERETICS OF DUNE, by Frank Herbert, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

12. THE 100 BEST COMPANIES TO WORK FOR AND OTHER STORIES, by Saul Belton, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

13. POSSESSIONS, by Judith Michor, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

14. THE GREEN TEA STORY BOOK, by Mary Cary, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

15. THE DANGER, by Dick Francis, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

16. THE UNBEARABLE LIGHTNESS OF BEING, by Milan Kundera, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

NONFICTION

1. WILD, by Bob Woodward, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

2. IN GOD'S NAME, by David A. Yallop, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

3. THE KENNEDYS: An American Drama, by Peter Collier and David Horowitz, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

4. THE NIGHTMARE PRICKS, by Robert Ludlum, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

5. THE FIRE FROM WITHIN, by Carlos Castaneda, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

6. FIRST LADY FROM PLAINS, by Rosemary Carter, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

7. ONE WRITER'S BEGINNINGS, by Eudora Welty, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

8. MOTHERHOOD: The Second Oldest Profession, by Erma Bombeck, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

9. EAST IMPERFECT, by Joan Collins, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

10. BALLS, by Greg Naito and Peter Golden, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

11. THE MARCH OF FOLLY, by Barbara W. Tuchman, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

12. GOOD MORNING, MERRY SUNSHINE, by Bob Green, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

13. A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Sallie Krawcheck, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

14. THE PETER PAN SYNDROME, by Dan Kiley, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

15. POWERPLAY, by Mary Cunningham, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1. EAT TO WIN, by Robert H. Williams, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

2. BOOK WITHOUT A NAME, by Kit Williams, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

3. NOTHING DOWN, by Robert G. Allen, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

4. FOR IN AMERICA, by Robert LeVine, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

5. MILAN MOSKOWITZ and Michael Katz, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

6. CHEF PAUL PRUDHOMME'S LOUISIANA KITCHEN, by Paul Prudhomme, 320 pp., \$12.95, 10 weeks on list

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the diagrammed deal, the cue-bid of three clubs showed a spade fit, but when game was reached East saved in five clubs. He would have been wiser to bid four clubs a round earlier and leave the running to his partner. West overbid it slightly by continuing eventually to six clubs, leaving his opponents a fielder's choice.

South doubled six clubs, and would have scored very well by collecting 500 points. But North overbid him, and he had to play a slam that de-

pendent primarily on the location of the heart king.

A club is the only trick for defense.

The play proved fairly easy when West led the club ace and shifted to a trump. But the slam would still have succeeded if West had hit on a diamond lead. South would have won in the dummy and cashed the ace and king of trumps.

It would then be a good technique to lead a low heart for a finesse before drawing the last trump. South must arrange to win the fourth round of hearts with the jack in the dummy, so that the losing diamond in the closed hand can be discarded on the fifth heart.

WEST

♠ K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

EAST

♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

West: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣, 53♣, 54♣, 55♣, 56♣, 57♣, 58♣, 59♣, 60♣, 61♣, 62♣, 63♣, 64♣, 65♣, 66♣, 67♣, 68♣, 69♣, 70♣, 71♣, 72♣, 73♣, 74♣,

SPORTS

Beckenbauer to Battle for Minds and Heart

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — So Franz Beckenbauer has finally got the job he has publicly touted for during the first week of West Germany's first week of the European championship. Der Kaiser, having used his position as commentator for the newspaper to vilify the national team manager, Jupp Derwall, has been named as his successor.

His two-year stint at overlord not only breaks West Germany's tradition of no previous headcoach but also smashes to embarrassment the ruling Deutscher Fußball-Bund's pride and joy — a revered trainer's license, without which no one is permitted to coach professional players.

Beckenbauer refused even to attempt qualifying for a license, and a most pertinent recent comment has been that his country's plight is "ought about by producing soccer hooligans and not true footballers."

Derwall, he insisted, became the scapegoat, but there were no better players and the low point was still, however, Beckenbauer's.

Beckenbauer, in a previous incarnation a mere decade ago, was a sly as free as his role of libero. He will find, as the wise old Helmut Schön did in managing Beckenbauer himself, that with liberty

comes responsibility, with a free rein comes precarious trust. "I need," acknowledges Beckenbauer, "to be sure of Bernd Schuster's attitude. There were times in the past when you could not be certain he would turn up."

Derwall's mistrust of such occasional artists reduced him from a trainer who frolicked onto the field as conqueror of Europe in 1980 to the career official who, suffering the rifts and bickerings that rent his camp at the 1982 World Cup and the recent championships in France, had no option but to throw in his hand.

Beckenbauer's battle is not unique to West Germany. Indeed,

ROB HUGHES

the last rites of any freedom of expression in soccer's big business are writ large at times in the caricatures of team managers or coaches.

Josef Masopust, a player as famed in Czechoslovakia as was Beckenbauer in West Germany, has recently aspired to coaching his national team with the laudable boast: "I would rather win 5-4 than 1-0, and if my team has to lose 1-0, I would rather go down 4-5 than 0-1."

Wouldn't we all? Masopust knows, or will know soon enough, that spirit and nerve rather than quality fail the Czech soccer dreams. He may also appreciate that but for physical frailty under pressure of Vladimir Zizka and Tomas Rostkhal, he would not have been called to lead.

Jezek and Pospisil, currently managing Sparta and Bohemians in Prague, have proven coaching records — and hearts that cannot stand the strain. Pospisil underwent a 10-hour heart operation after guiding his players to the Czech league championship in 1983, and Jezek, equally beholden to cardiac surgery, has been ordered to slow down and stop smoking.

Indeed, Jezek's was a face of managerial strain that has haunted

me since 1977. We met in a dungeoneer's office in Prague just a year after he had managed Czechoslovakia's triumph over West Germany in the European championship final. "Do you mind if I smoke?" he asked. "I'm sorry, I did not begin to smoke until the age of 35, when I became a manager, and then it was five a day. Now it is 20 and still increasing."

He fondled a photograph of his 1976 team. It produced, he admitted, the best mentality his country had ever showed. A year later, where was he going to find the two or three players of willing courage he needed to replace the older men? He never did.

He was released to manage again in the Netherlands, where he had once successfully reared young club players. This time, with Feyenoord in Rotterdam, Jezek again nurtured the base of a club's pyramid, but at cost of not seeing enough of his wife, daughter and son.

After Jezek returned to Prague, Feyenoord hired Hans Kraay, a manager who quickly won the minds of players and supporters alike. Alas, Kraay too was destined for the cardiac ward, eventually to be forced into resignation. His team was winning, but his breathing would literally pick up at the excitement of watching from the bench.

If the heart and the lungs can stand the stress, maybe it is the head that fails. Todor Veselinovic had just begun to build a new Yugoslav team, but after it was destroyed before his eyes in last month's European finals, Veselinovic

suffering nervous exhaustion, was hospitalized. At least he survived to hand in his resignation. Bozidar Milevovic, the Yugoslav team physician, died of heart failure after collapsing during the game against France.

The doctor, like the manager, may put his soul into a team's performance. His livelihood may depend on players who seldom act as if there is any tomorrow and whose running sometimes seems to peak in opposite proportion to their salaries. And of course there are the kingmakers above whose hands are often first on the trophies won and then again first on the long knives in defeat.

Reputation, Beckenbauer will find, provides no safety valve. Alfredo di Stefano, a player who ranked second only to Pelé in many an observer's eyes, is unemployed again, sacked as coach by his beloved Real Madrid. He finished second two years ago, and he taught a chronic defensiveness that he as a player would never have accepted.

Beckenbauer might — just might — replicate the old arrogant belief in letting us remember what he was through 103 internationals. A rambunctious English center-forward named Franny Lee did that. He quit to establish a broad-acre stud farm and a soft-tissue manufacturing business. The latter sold a week ago for £8.25 million (about \$10.9 million).

Also, before the takeover bid, was a man with a smile a mile wide. He'll be watching to see how Beckenbauer's holds up.



Franz Beckenbauer

Yankees Edge Rangers on 4-Run 9th

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Pinch-hitter Roy Smalley's one-out, run-scoring single capped a four-run ninth inning that gave the New York Yankees a wild 9-8 victory over the Texas Rangers here Monday night.

After Texas scored four runs in its half of the inning on two-run doubles by pinch-hitter Bill Stein and Pete O'Brien to take an 8-5 lead, New York went to work on reliever Dave Schmidt (3-4).

Ormar Moreno opened the last of the ninth with a triple and scored on a wild pitch. Willie Randolph reached on the first of second baseman Wayne Tolleson's two errors

Lowenstein and Eddie Murray homered to support Storm Davis's complete-game five-hitter as the Orioles downed Minnesota, 3-1.

Royals 3, Indians 1
In Kansas City, Missouri, Mike Jones (1-1) allowed only one hit in eight innings' work and George Brett singled in the go-ahead run in the eighth to end the Royals' five-game losing streak with a 3-1 verdict over Cleveland.

Angels 3, Blue Jays 0
In Anaheim, California, Jim Slaton's walk-free seven-hitter led California past Toronto, 3-0. It was only the second time this year the Blue Jays have been blanked.

Mariners 11, Brewers 2
In Seattle, Ken Phelps (two home runs) and Dave Henderson (a homer and a single) drove in five runs each to pace the Mariners' 11-2 pasting of Milwaukee.

Red Sox 4, A's 1
In Oakland, California, Bruce Hurst scattered six hits over eight innings as Boston defeated the A's, 4-1. Hurst (5-5) is 6-0 with a 1.83 earned-run average against Oakland lifetime.

Mets 13, Astros 3
In the National League, in Houston, George Foster had four hits and drove in three runs to pace a 22-hit New York attack that pummeled the Astros, 13-3.

Padres 4, Cubs 0
In Chicago, Bobby Brown hit a two-run home run to back the combined four-hit pitching of Mark Thurmond (6-5) and Rich Gossage as San Diego beat the Cubs, 4-0.

Expos 3, Braves 1
In Montreal, Dan Schatzeder (4-2) pitched a four-hitter over eight innings and Andre Dawson scored one run and drove in another to spark the Expos' 3-1 decision over Atlanta.

Pirates 4, Dodgers 1
In Pittsburgh, Jim Morrison and Dale Berra hit home-run homers to lead the Pirates to their seventh

straight victory, 4-1 over Los Angeles.

Phillies 7, Reds 2
In Cincinnati, Mike Schmidt and Gary Maddox hit two-run home runs to back the seven-hit pitching of Kevin Gross as Philadelphia dumped the Reds, 7-2.

Giants 7, Cardinals 6
In St. Louis, Jeff Leonard had three RBIs and Dusty Baker scored three runs as San Francisco broke a six-game losing streak by edging the Cardinals, 7-6.

(UPI, AP)

VANTAGE POINT/Cynthia Gorney

A Torch Glows in San Francisco

Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A small orange flame bounced over the Golden Gate Bridge on Monday, its glow barely visible in the fog, but the reception it got made the Democratic Convention look for just a while like small potatoes.

With black shirts, baby strollers, American flags and cameras at the ready, San Franciscans crowded by the thousands onto the city streets to cheer the passing of the fire from Mount Olympus.

From Golden Gate Park to the narrow main street of Chinatown, past shopkeepers, corporate executives and convention delegates, down boulevards shoulder-to-shoulder with applauding people, a chain of peace-loving torches turns carrying the Olympic flame through the near-final leg of its 9,000-mile journey to Los Angeles.

It was a panorama of shameless, elated, patriotic delight, the kind of reception that has followed the Olympic torch through much of its traditional passage from Olympia, Greece, to the Olympic site.

A Vietnamese immigrant, his small son riding on his shoulders, dodged photographers and police motorcycles to cheer on a 19-year-old black man pushing an 88-year-old white woman in a wheelchair who carried the torch.

The woman was Edna Karatsis, a retired department store saleswoman from San Francisco, and as she carried the torch for one kilometer through Golden Gate Park, her thin white hair was flying and her face was a great crinkle of smiles. She was pushed by a jogging Greg Compton, a San Francisco college student.

A well-muscled young woman lowered her unit torch to catch the flame from Karatsis and as the procession moved on, Karatsis sat back in her wheelchair and obligingly photographed.

"Ooh, it was wonderful," she said. "The biggest thrill I ever had to do in my life. After 88 years, I had to do this."

Like each of the "youth legacy runners" — the 4,000 people who have joined in the cross-country hand-along of the torch — Karatsis

had to pay \$3,000 for her one kilometer with the flame.

In her case, the money was raised by the 42 branches of the convalescent hospital where she lives; Karatsis, she said, was elected by her fellow patients to represent them in the torch relay.

A bearded radio disc jockey carried the flame past city hall; a 5-year-old girl carried it another part of the way, as did a 26-year-old engineer, Wendy Neider, president of the city's board of supervisors, jogged the flame off the Golden Gate, where Mayor Dianne Feinstein officially welcomed it and cut a cake in its honor.

The pay-as-you-go torch route, part of an Olympics that has been repeatedly denounced for what some see as excessive commercialism, generated some outcry when the plan was announced months ago.

But "all the proceeds from the kilometers that were sold are going to youth organizations," said Don Rizzo, regional vice president of the Telephone Pioneers of America, a service organization made up of employees of the sponsoring American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Each kilometer, according to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, was asked to direct his \$3,000 to a youth athletic organization, including the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the YMCA. The torches carried are replicas that the carriers keep as souvenirs. Not all the kilometers were sold.

Rizzo said, so teams of experienced runners, all of them telephone company employees, have accompanied the flame in small mobile homes.

The flame is stationary from two to eight hours a night, although when the runners fall behind schedule they sometimes find themselves carrying it past midnight. The days start early; it was 6:30 Monday morning when Timmy Lautrup's family got to Golden Gate Park to wait for their boy to bring by the flame.

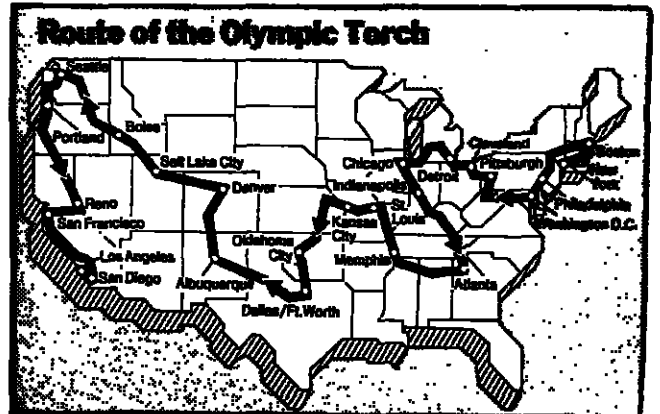
Timmy is 9, and has muscular dystrophy. He lives in Orange County, in Southern California, but his regular hospital is Children's Hospital of San Francisco. His grandfather, Bill Wiegel, said hospital officials asked Timmy if he could sponsor him as one of Monday's bearers.

"He was just higher than a kite, keyed up," said Wiegel, a man with a stern, quiet face like George C. Scott's. Wiegel was waiting on a beach chair, the grass around him stacked with thermos bottles and leftovers from a picnic lunch, but then he heard the first police sirens and the cries of, "Here it comes!"

Wiegel got up and walked to the curb, his hands jammed into his pockets, his face still serious. The police motorcycles gunned by, red lights flashing. The small orange glow bobbed overhead.

"There's Timmy!" Wiegel cried, his face suddenly alight.

And in the street before him a thin blond boy rolled by, beaming to the cheers, both hands wrapped around the bright Olympic torch.



WICKLAUS'S HONOR — U.S. golfer Jack Nicklaus won Tuesday before Dr. J. Steven Watson, vice-chancellor of St. Andrews University in Scotland, during a radiation ceremony in which he was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree. The British Open will begin Tuesday on the St. Andrews Old Course; Nicklaus has won the last two opens contested there, in 1970 and 1978.

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
all	41	31	.569	
who	51	30	.596	
more	44	40	.525	1 1/2
cal	44	40	.525	1 1/2
tor	42	46	.477	1 1/2
hou	40	51	.442	2 1/2
stand	38	51	.431	2 1/2
WEST				
se	45	45	.500	
oak	45	45	.500	
min	44	46	.490	1 1/2
mil	44	47	.484	1 1/2
cin	43	50	.463	2 1/2
cle	39	52	.432	3 1/2
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
atl	41	31	.569	
phi	40	40	.500	1 1/2
mon	40	40	.500	1 1/2
car	39	41	.488	1 1/2
hou	38	42	.476	1 1/2
mil	37	43	.462	1 1/2
cin	36	44	.449	1 1/2
cle	35	45	.438	1 1/2
pit	34	46	.427	1 1/2
stl	33	47	.415	1 1/2
br	32	48	.402	1 1/2
chc	31	49	.389	1 1/2
mon	30	50	.378	1 1/2
hou	29	51	.366	1 1/2
cin	28	52	.354	1 1/2
cle	27	53	.342	1 1/2
mil	26	54	.330	1 1/2
stl	25	55	.318	1 1/2
br	24	56	.306	1 1/2
chc	23	57	.294	1 1/2
mon	22	58	.282	1 1/2
hou	21	59	.270	1 1/2
cin	20	60	.258	1 1/2
cle	19	61	.246	1 1/2
mil	18	62	.234	1 1/2
stl	17	63	.222	1 1/2
br	16	64	.210	1 1/2
chc	15	65	.198	1 1/2
mon	14	66	.186	1 1/2
hou	13	67	.174	1 1/2
cin	12	68	.162	1 1/2
cle	11	69	.150	1 1/2
mil	10	70	.125	1 1/2
stl	9	71	.113	1 1/2
br	8	72	.101	1 1/2
chc	7	73	.089	1 1/2
mon	6	74	.077	1 1/2
hou	5	75	.065	1 1/2
cin	4	76	.053	1 1/2
cle	3	77	.041	1 1/2
mil	2	78	.029	1 1/2
stl	1	79	.017	1 1/2
br	0	80	.005	1 1/2
chc	0	81	.000	1 1/2
mon	0	82	.000	1 1/2
hou	0	83	.000	1 1/2
cin	0	84	.000	1 1/2
cle	0	85	.000	1 1/2
mil	0	86	.000	1 1/2
stl	0	87	.000	1 1/2
br	0	88	.000	1 1/2
chc	0	89	.000	1 1/2
mon	0	90	.000	1 1/2
hou	0	91	.000	1 1/2
cin	0	92	.000	1 1/2
cle	0	93	.000	1 1/2
mil	0	94	.000	1 1/2
stl	0	95	.000	1 1/2
br	0	96	.000	1 1/2
chc	0	97	.000	1 1/2
mon	0	98	.000	1 1/2
hou	0	99	.000	1 1/2
cin	0	100	.000	1 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
atl	41	31	.569	
phi	40	40	.500	1 1/2
mon	40	40	.500	1 1/2
car	39	41	.488	1 1/2
hou	38	42	.476	1 1/2
mil	37	43	.462	1 1/2
cin	36	44	.449	1 1/2
cle	35	45	.438	1 1/2
pit	34	46	.427	1 1/2
stl	33	47	.415	1 1/2
br	32	48	.402	1 1/2
chc	31	49	.389	1 1/2
mon	30	50	.378	1 1/2
hou	29	51	.366	1 1/2
cin	28	52	.354	1 1/2
cle	27	53	.342	1 1/2
mil	26	54	.330	1 1/2
stl	25	55	.318	1 1/2
br	24	56	.306	1 1/2
chc	23	57	.294	1 1/2
mon	22	58	.282	1 1/2
hou	21	59	.270	1 1/2
cin	20	60	.258	1 1/2
cle	19	61	.246	1 1/2
mil	18	62	.234	1 1/2
stl	17	63	.222	1 1/2
br	16	64	.210	1 1/2
chc	15	65	.200	1 1/2
mon	14	66	.188	1 1/2
hou	13	67	.176	1 1/2
cin	12	68	.164	1 1/2
cle	11	69	.152	1 1/2
mil	10	70	.140	1 1/2
stl	9	71	.128	1 1/2
br	8	72	.116	1 1/2
chc	7	73	.104	1 1/2
mon	6	74	.092	1 1/2
hou	5	75	.080	1 1/2
cin	4	76	.068	1 1/2
cle	3	77	.056	1 1/2
mil	2	78	.044	1 1/2
stl	1	79	.032	1 1/2
br	0	80	.020	1 1/2
chc	0	81	.008	1 1/2
mon	0	82	.000	1 1/2
hou	0	83	.000	1 1/2
cin	0	84	.000	1 1/2
cle	0	85	.000	1 1/2
mil	0	86	.000	1 1/2
stl	0	87	.000	1 1/2
br	0	88	.000	1 1/2
chc	0	89	.000	1 1/2
mon	0	90	.000	1 1/2
hou	0	91	.000	1 1/2
cin	0	92	.000	1 1/2
cle	0	93	.000	1 1/2
mil	0	94	.000	1 1/2
stl	0	95	.000	1 1/2
br	0	96	.000	1 1/2
chc	0	97	.000	1 1/2
mon	0	98	.000	1 1/2
hou	0	99	.000	1 1/2

